

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS. Ana, Pan etc



**AMERICAN
NUMISMATIC
ASSOCIATION**

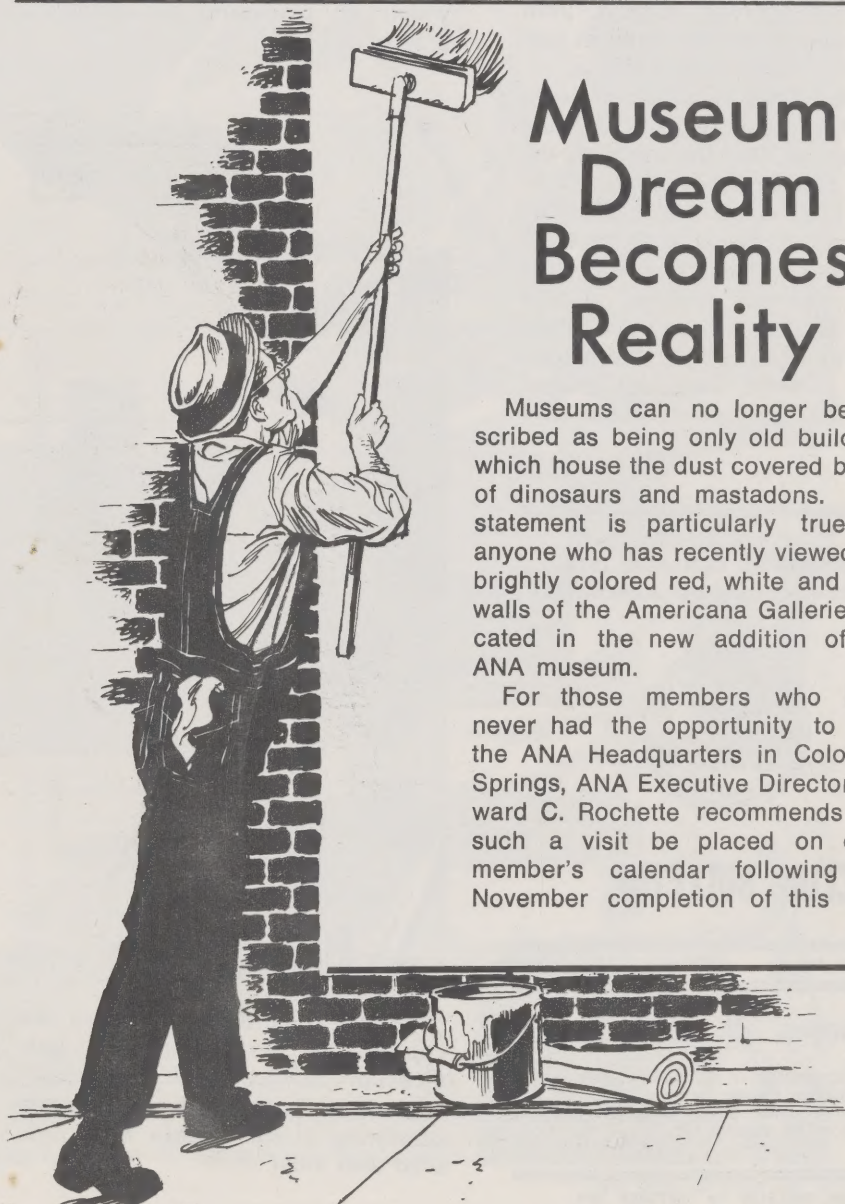
P. O. BOX 2366

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO. 80901

CLUB BULLETIN

VOLUME XXIV No. 10

October, 1974



Museum Dream Becomes Reality

Museums can no longer be described as being only old buildings which house the dust covered bones of dinosaurs and mastadons. This statement is particularly true for anyone who has recently viewed the brightly colored red, white and blue walls of the Americana Galleries located in the new addition of the ANA museum.

For those members who have never had the opportunity to visit the ANA Headquarters in Colorado Springs, ANA Executive Director Edward C. Rochette recommends that such a visit be placed on each member's calendar following the November completion of this new

addition. What once was a lower level storeroom has been remodeled into three beautiful galleries — American Galleries I and II and the Museum of Modern Medallic Art.

It was first reported in the *Club Bulletin* in June, 1974, that construction would soon be underway. Much has happened since then. Walls are now up, the ceiling is in place, cases are being installed and bright vinyl wallcovering greets the viewer's eye as he descends the recently installed stairway leading from the doorway of the old museum gallery to the lower level addition.

As Arthur Fitts III, acting museum curator, has mentioned in "Museum Directions" in *The Numismatist*, the museum cases have been completed. It is hoped that individuals and clubs will be able to take on the payment of these cases as their project. Anyone wishing to give \$500 for a case will be recognized for having done so by the placement of a metal, inscribed plaque next to the appropriate case. One

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Pat Friesen *Editor*

The ANA Club Bulletin is published monthly at P.O. Box 2366, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901 and sent free to all coin clubs and to others who request being placed on the mailing list.

of the most recent donors of such a case was the Headquarters' staff.

The projected dedication date for the new facilities is sometime in December. Further details will be released as they become available in hopes that many of the Association's members and friends will be able to attend. For those who cannot attend the ceremonies, there will still be the thrill of that first and consequent visits to the new galleries. This is an undertaking of which all members can be truly proud.



Even the construction workers are "up in the air" about the new museum facilities at ANA Headquarters. Here one stands on stilts while plastering a wall before it is covered with vinyl.



In addition to the donations which have been received for use in the new galleries, Harmer, Rooke Numismatists, Ltd., of Forest Hills, New York, has given a total of twenty-five cases for use in the original gallery and elsewhere in the Headquarters building. Professional movers as well as ANA staff members are shown moving the seven gazebo, fourteen piano-style and four flat cases. Each case contains its own sound, security and lighting system.

12 New Members = 1975 ANA Dues

In this time of inflation, the American Numismatic Association is once again offering the popular one dollar credit discount to all member clubs that propose new members. A number of clubs have found this plan, which gives the organization one dollar credit for *each* new member proposed, to be a help to their treasuries.

To guarantee that the sum is accredited to the club's account, the club representative or any officer must sign the new member's application with his name and title and the club's name and ANA number.

By doing this, the club will receive one dollar off its annual \$12

dues. *The Numismatist* will carry the name of the club and the representative or officer as the new member's proposers. Many clubs that have taken advantage of this plan are presently enjoying excellent reductions in their annual dues.

If your club's ANA representative or officers are not on file at ANA Headquarters, send this information to P.O. Box 2366, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901.

Help your club fight inflation and also add another member to the ANA roster. Sign up a member today!

SHOWS & CONVENTIONS MSNA Swings Into Fall

Highlighted by many outstanding features, the *Michigan State Numismatic Society's* (C-27550) Annual Fall Convention will be in full swing November 15, 16, and 17, at the Detroit Hilton Hotel. Featured will be a two-session auction by Jess Peters; A.N.A. President, Mrs. Virginia Culver, as speaker during the Michigan Token & Medal Society's meeting (Mich-Tams); Miss Eva Adams, former director of the U. S. Mint, banquet speaker; a bourse room of eighty well-known dealers;

a large and varied exhibit room; a continuing program for the ladies; a day-long program for the Junior Numismatists; a hospitality room; a Coin Club President's Breakfast; and a Saturday evening banquet.

Added features on the program include the meetings of the Paper Money Collectors of Michigan (P.M.C.M.), the Early American Copers Society (E.A.C), and the International Order of Wooden Money Collectors (I.O.W.M.C.).

One of the best attended coin conventions in the Midwest, this year's convention promises to be even larger. An invitation is extended to all numismatists to attend for a highly informative, and entertaining weekend.

Because of the inability of the Detroit Hilton Hotel to provide adequate space, P.N.G. Day, which was scheduled for November 14th, has been canceled.

Inquiries may be directed to M.S.-N.S., 13114 West Warren, Dearborn, Michigan 48126.

—Florence Schook

The Eleventh Annual Coin and Antique Show will be held at Clarion, Iowa, on November 2 and 3. Sponsors, the *Clarion Coin Club* (C-52919), will host a two session auction Saturday night at 8:00 p.m. and Sunday at 2:00 p.m. Nine trophies will be awarded to exhibitors. Fifty door prizes include a \$5.00 gold piece.

Additional information is available from the Clarion Coin Collectors, Clarion, Iowa 50525.

Despite the threats of Hurricane Hilda, the Central Mississippi Coin Association's show, hosted by the *Vicksburg Coin Club* (C-67935), was held September 7 and 8 in the Vicksburg Ramada Inn.

Four hundred people registered at the show with the twenty-four bourse dealers reporting a good volume of business having taken place. Drawing praise from the participants and visitors were non-competitive exhibits of obsolete currency, silver plates, type coins and gold.



Dale Sigler, president of the *Society for International Numismatics* (C-39486), has announced that eighty bourse dealers are expected at the 2nd Annual Sin Convention to be held at the International Hotel in Los Angeles, November 7-10. Jess Peters will conduct the auction that will be one of the highlights of the 1974 meeting.

Mayme Ashton has been appointed as the new office manager for SIN. In the months to come, she hopes to write each member and ask for suggestions how best to improve the society. Ms. Ashton will also be on hand in November to help visitors register at the convention.

The *Middle Atlantic Numismatic Association* (C-00010) is offering two new awards this year to be presented at the upcoming show at the Sheraton Motor Inn, Lanham, Maryland, on November 1-3. The Outstanding Member Award is presented to the individual nominated by his MANA member club. This is not a contest; an award will be presented for each club.

The second award is the Dr. Bolt Literary Award. This will be presented to the author of the most outstanding article to appear preceding the show. A \$100 honorarium from the Kagan Educational Foundation accompanies the award.

The *Cape Fear Coin Club* (C-38024) of Fayetteville, North Carolina, is busy planning its coin show to be held November 15-17 at the Bordeaux Motor Inn Convention Complex at 1707 Owen Drive, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Monthly meetings are held at the First Citizens Bank Building, Market Place and Green Streets.

—Mary R. Schick



Gold Discovered At PCNS Meeting

"Gold" was the theme of the *Pacific Coast Numismatic Society's* (C-1830) July meeting at which there were twenty members and eight guests present.

Don Thrall and Ed Fulwider were the main speakers and gave reports on the San Francisco Mint. Thrall spoke on "What's New at the Old Mint" and Fulwider brought the members up to date on current activities at the San Francisco Assay Office.

Those exhibiting at the meeting were Dr. C. W. Aby, Maxine Bryce, Mrs. Harry Cutler, John Fies, Bruno Kuhe, Mrs. Irene Liss, Erna Siebens, Don T. Thrall and Victor Titoff.

Dr. C. W. Aby reported on the coin photography class he attended at the annual ANA seminar in Colorado Springs.

John Fies described the project which he has been working on for permanent display in the Old Mint. It is the cross section of a redwood tree about sixty-four inches in diameter. According to its rings it dates back to about the time of Marco Polo. Since the project was first suggested by Fies to Mint Director Mary Books in September, 1972, the preparation has been proceeding—from arranging to obtain the

cross section, having it dried out for a month in a special oven, treating, curing and finishing it to the labeling of historical events occurring in the time sequence of its various rings. Fies showed a diagram of the proposed final display. The result will be a truly unique Californian addition to the Old Mint.

—Maxine Bryce

Soy City Clubs Hosts ILLNA

The *Illinois State Numismatic Association's* (C-3519) annual convention was held September 6-8 at the Holiday Inn in Decatur, Illinois. The *Soy City Coin Club* (C-74060) played host to this special event.

General and bourse chairmen were Gary Lonnon and Don Fisher.

Virginia Culver, ANA president, was on hand to receive one of the specially struck .999 silver medals. It will be placed in the ANA museum in Colorado Springs.

Other special guests included Jess Peters, Decatur, Illinois; William Krieg, vice president of the Franklin Mint; Admiral Dodson, past president of the ANA; and Glen Smedley, ANA governor, all of whom spoke before different gatherings. Among the thirty-three exhibits at the convention the following were recognized for their outstanding efforts: C. W. Peters of Ohio, Best of Show and Maurice Burgett of Belleville, Illinois, Educational Award.

First place winners in each of the seven categories were: U. S. Coins, Gene Wolfe, Calumet City, Illinois; Paper Money, Maurice Burgett, Belleville, Illinois; Foreign, Stewart Koppell, Aurora, Illinois; Medals, Tokens and Miscellaneous, Jean Allen, Thawville, Illinois; Ancients, William Wiles, Elliott, Illinois; Gold, C. W. Peters, Dayton, Ohio; and

Juniors, Susan Imetana of Kankakee, Illinois. Judges for the event were Tom Jones, president of the Michigan State Numismatic Association; Allen Schrock, president of the Nebraska State Numismatic Association, and Dan Harley, Franklin Mint representative.

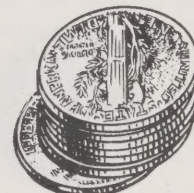
Newly elected board members who were installed at the meeting included Robert Leonard, Don Risher, William Salow and Roger Munie. Dale Richeson and Richard Hartzog were appointed for one year as presidential advisers.

The Holiday Inn in Springfield, Illinois, was announced as the site for the 1975 ILLNA convention.

The Twelfth Annual Cajun Coin-ival sponsored by the *Lafayette Coin Club* (C-56367), Lafayette, Louisiana, will be held October 20, 1974, in the ballroom of the Municipal Auditorium in Lafayette. Thirty dealers will be on hand to buy, sell, trade and appraise coins.

There will be five categories for exhibits: U.S. coins, foreign coins, tokens and medals, miscellaneous and a junior category which takes in all of the above.

To commemorate the Cajun Coin-ival, the Lafayette Coin Club will strike special wooden nickels in limited quantity and will distribute them to visitors at the show. Every hour gold coins will be given to people holding winning tickets. A 50c donation will purchase a chance on a U.S. \$10 gold piece which will be given away at 5:30 on the day of the show.



The possibility of giving books on numismatic subjects to libraries in the Seattle, Washington, area was one of the topics at the August meeting of the *Boeing Employees Coin Club* (C-55557).

Other matters of discussion included the purchase of a microscope for use by members, donating money to the new Historical-Aero Museum and buying five 1974 uncirculated dollars for the club.

The Ninny-Numis Award was given to Les Price for bidding in 5-cent increments. Winning entries in the Wooden Nickel Contest were Dennis Richardson's space vehicle and Ellis and Roberta Corets' 727 airplane. Each received a 1973 proof set.

George A. Schlosser announced that anyone visiting Chicago's O'Hare Airport should investigate the Continental Bank's foreign exchange counter in the international wing. Current foreign minors, usually AU, are available there for \$1 per package.

—Fran Slate

At a recent meeting of the *Waterloo Coin Society* (C-33890), Waterloo, Ontario, twenty-seven members and guests were present.

A special showing of the film, "Today's Fire Fighter," was featured during the program. The film is a thirty minute journey through the smoke-filled world to which the fire fighter must become accustomed. The film shows many of the predicaments, gas explosions, paint fires and uncommon explosives, which confront the fighter. At the close of the film there was a question and answer period.

Reuben Oberholtzer won the eight o'clock drawing.

—Heinz Herzog

Steak Fry a Success

Mahogany Grove was the site for the annual *Las Vegas Numismatic Society* (C-30260) steak fry. Those attending were members of the club from Las Vegas, Nevada, and surrounding areas.

Carl Taylor was in charge of making arrangements with Curtis and Ivy Gibler assisting by putting up signs pointing the way to the steak fry location. Anita Zell and Mary Gafford also assisted.

Ivy Gibler, the club-appointed chief cook, won the major raffle prize, a \$5 gold piece, and Tuli Haromy won the Fenton's crystal bowl. Other winners in the raffle included John Gilbert, Shelly and Stella Bialac, Marjorie Kunkel, Wayne Pulsifier, Tom Jarrett, Bill Brady, Flo Carline, Paul Richert, Rex Brush and Tony Mitchell.

Balloon tossing champions were Bill and Sally Floto with Helen Parrish winning the candy hunt. Coins served as prizes in most cases.

—F. H. Gafford, Jr.

At the September meeting of the *San Jose Coin Club* (C-15154), San Jose, California, President Constance Perham reported on her trip to the fourth annual Numismatic Association of Southern California workshop held in Los Angeles in August. The workshop, under the direction of James Waldorf, heard Dr. Sol Taylor speak on various numismatic subjects.

The club has set January 18 and 19, 1975, as the dates for its seventh annual coin show. It will be held in the Mediterranean Center of the San Jose Hyatt House on North First Street, San Jose, California.

—Jean Pritchett

The following fall schedule for monthly meetings has been set by the *Israel Numismatic Society of Brooklyn* (C-72059): October 23 (4th Wednesday), November 27 (4th Wednesday), and December 26 (4th Thursday).

Oddity Handbook Issued

The *BIE Mint Oddity Collectors Guild* (C-57438), Fort Lauderdale, Florida, recently issued the *BIE Handbook* with 1400 drawings of known BIE diebreaks. It is a paper bound book which sells for \$5.95.

The Guild was founded in 1965 and is the first numismatic error or oddity group to specialize in minting oddities of the Lincoln cent. The Guild specializes in research of diebreaks in the word LIBERTY on the Lincoln cent and also researches double mint marks as well as double line hub or machine errors.

This organization is the only numismatic oddity group that has twenty-seven albums of numismatic oddities, fifty per cent with pictures of the coin included. These albums are offered for loan to clubs as well as to Guild members. Anyone interested should contact J. F. Bush, president, at the organization's home office, 4601 N.E. 3rd Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33308.

Dues in this national correspondence club are \$6.00 per year, including twelve monthly newsletters.



NENA Meets in Worcester

Four nationally prominent numismatists will speak at the *New England Numismatic Association's* (C-19000) conference and convention this October 25th-27th. The gathering will be held at the Sheraton Lincoln Inn, 500 Lincoln Street, Worcester, Massachusetts.

John Jay Pittman of Rochester, New York, immediate past president of the American Numismatic Association and ANA board member, will be the guest speaker at the annual banquet. The roast beef dinner will begin at 8:15 p.m., October 26th, in the Chartley Room. All awards for the competitive exhibits, including the Irene O'Esopo Memorial Award given to the display judged Best of the Show, will be presented at this banquet.

Pittman will also be moderator for NENA's Educational Forum scheduled for Sunday, October 27th at 11 a.m. Joining Pittman will be Clifford Mishler, James Ford Clapp and Harry Lessin, three well-versed numismatists and authors.

Clifford Mishler, senior editor of *Numismatic News*, will discuss his views on "Current Topics in Numismatics." Mishler is from Iola, Wisconsin.

James Ford Clapp's topic, "Ancient and Roman Coins," is one that he has devoted many years to researching. Clapp is a well-known collector in the Boston area and is familiar with the coins of Alexander and the Caesars.

"Bryan Money" will be the topic of Harry Lessin's, NENA general counsel, talk. Lessin is from Norwalk, Connecticut.

A week-end full of activities has been planned by Walter Riley, president of the association and general chairman of the conference and convention, and his staff. In addition to the banquet and educational forum, two museum trips have been scheduled.

Information about any of these events may be obtained by writing Walter Riley, NENA 1974, P.O. Box 37, Worcester, Massachusetts 01613.

The *Israel Numismatic Society of Massachusetts* (C-76178) welcomes its newest members: Mr. and Mrs. Albert Garber, William Krieg, Elliot Freedman, and Dr. and Mrs. Charles Liberman to the organization.

This is the year of the Society's fiftieth anniversary. Many interesting and varied programs are being planned for the coming celebration year. The annual dinner-dance will be November 30th at the Lantana in Randolph, Massachusetts. The guest of honor will be Itzhak Avni. Other honored guests will include the founding members. Anyone interested in making reservations should contact Mrs. D. Wernick, 26 Kahler Avenue, Milton, Massachusetts 02187.

Members of the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department spoke to *La Mirada Coin Club* (C-62218) at a recent meeting. Sgt. Force and Sgt. Brakebush of the Crime Prevention Bureau spoke on the topic, "Project Security." In addition to their talks they also demonstrated locks.

Club officers for the year are Roy Robbins, president; Norma Reardon, vice president; Tom Allison, 2nd vice president; Esther Bromberg, treasurer; Dick Thatcher, recording secretary; and Lois Haren-came, corresponding secretary.

NOW Elects Mishler

A record vote was cast by the *Numismatists of Wisconsin (C-44000)* in the 1974 election. Those elected were: Cliff Mishler, president; Gale Highsmith, vice president; Kurt Krueger, Marion Anderson, Virgil Jackson and Fritz Voecks, board members. Ken Bressett and Harold Collins were appointed by President Mishler to fill unexpired board terms.

With the resignation of NOW news editor, Gene Johnson, Kurt Krueger has assumed the duties of editor. New secretary-treasurer of the organization is Betty Finner.

Chet Krause, NOW number one, was named winner of the 1974 NOW Award of Merit. Krause was instrumental in starting the state group. He joins Harold Prieve, Mike Seger-sin, Kurt Krueger, Ray Phillips, Gene Johnson and Cliff Mishler as winner of the state's top numismatic award.

Four members of the *Washington Numismatic Society (C-5385)*, Washington, D.C., were honored at the annual ANA convention in Bal Harbour, Florida. Ellis Edlow received the ANA Medal of Merit for his many years of devoted service to the Association as legal counsel.

A twenty-five year medal went to D. Wayne Johnson (WNS honorary member No. 2). The third place Heath Literary Award went to David G. Briggs.

Juanita McKeown took second place with her exhibit of Wooden money of Blaine and a good friend of the WNS, Emil Voigt, received the Best in Show for his exhibit entitled, "Sculptors and Their Medals."

Wayne Harris of the *Liberty Coin Club (C-45363)*, Corpus Christi, Texas, spoke at the August meeting of the club. He discussed the educational seminar he attended at ANA Headquarters in Colorado Springs during the past summer.

Among the most interesting and useful pieces of information he brought back with him from the seminar was that dealing with the ANA authentication service (ANACS) in Washington, D.C. Charles Hoskins, director of ANACS, was co-instructor of the detection of counterfeit course offered at the seminar.

Harris informed his fellow members that twenty-seven experts in different fields are consulted about coins submitted to the authentication service. Since counterfeits are becoming more and more difficult to detect, it was emphasized that any expensive coin should be authenticated by ANACS.

A. S. Heizer presided over the September meeting. Twelve members were present.

The availability of the ANA group liability insurance plan was presented by Clarence Davis. After discussing the protection offered under this plan, Ralph Waters moved and Cal Lorfing seconded that the club purchase this policy. The motion carried.

It was announced that twenty-five tables have been sold for the upcoming coin show.

Door prizes were won by Jim Sip-tak and Wayne Harris. A brief roundtable discussion on cleaning coins closed the meeting.



The *Corpus Christi Coin Club (C-20577)* of Corpus Christi, Texas, recently appointed a committee composed of John C. Face, Calvin Lorfing and C. H. Roberts, to investigate the need for possibly taking out the American Numismatic Association's new club insurance policy.

The 1974 Red Books were supplied to all area schools by the club for use in the school's libraries.

Officer Victor Budd of the local police department gave a presentation on how to protect homes from burglars, a timely subject for all collectors whether or not their collections are kept in the home. The first precaution Officer Budd prescribed was to make sure that all windows and doors were locked whenever there was no one in the house. He also displayed several types of locks and advised that the Crime Prevention Unit of the Corpus Christi Police Department is available to survey homes and make recommendations on how best to protect it.

—John C. Face

Logan Essex, president of the *Wichita Falls Stamp and Coin Club (C-42413)*, Wichita Falls, Texas, conducted the August meeting of the club. Roger Paulk reported on club activities.

John Bindel, head of the management and training section of the United States Postal Service, presented a film, "We Have Come a Long Way," and told of the many services now offered to collectors.

New members welcomed into club membership were John Bindel, Allen Moody, Otis O. Burcalow and Paul Hull. Guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Lee Bardwell and Jim Talley.

Rev. E. S. Poore conducted the auction.

—Mrs. G. M. Howard

The September meeting of the *Downey Numismatics (C-45242)*, Downey, California, featured Charles Colver, well-known Covina numismatist who spoke on "Hometown Banknotes." Colver, a Covina City Council member, works for the forestry service. In 1974 he was appointed to the U.S. Assay Commission and is the holder of numerous offices and awards within the numismatic fraternity. At a recent CSNA convention in Sacramento, Clifford Mishler, senior editor of the *Numismatic News*, presented Colver with the "Numismatic Ambassador" award.

Young Numismatist activities are being planned for the junior members this year. Included in these are a contest to name the ten *most interesting* coins, a special junior exhibit and a junior quiz. The November meeting has been designated Young Numismatist Night with all junior members invited to attend and participate. There will be prizes for all.

The *Chartiers Valley Coin Club (C-65816)* of McKees, Pennsylvania, announces the following officers for the present year: Joe Perrone, president; Tony Pontillo, 1st vice president; El Colbert, 2nd vice president; Peter Dowhy, secretary; and Bill Boehme, treasurer.

Jerry Cavalier spoke at the September meeting of the club. He demonstrated the use of metal detectors. His mechanical treasure hunter reportedly finds money stashed even under bedsprings.

October 13, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., is the day of the annual coin show. The glass Tower Motor Inn on Beers School Road near the airport is the selected site.

Mario Compomizzi is the newest member to join the club. His membership brings the total to eighty-seven.

The September meeting of the *University Coin Club* (C-42969), Seattle, Washington, featured on its program the ANA slide set, "U.S. Types, Quarters thru Dollars." The display topic was "Crowns of the World." Byron Johnson also gave a first-hand report on the recent ANA convention held in Bal Harbour, Florida.

The club recognized Darl Ehnes whose article on the joys of collecting in Saudi Arabia was published in the September *World Coins*.

The club's recent salmon barbecue was deemed a huge success by all members who attended.

Eva Adams, ANA governor; Virginia Culver, ANA president; and Val Pasvolsky, well-known numismatic exhibitor, topped the list of speakers at the recent *Utah Numismatic Society's* (C-19486) educational forum and convention. The convention was held September 27-29 at the Salt Palace in Salt Lake City.

The Society also recently welcomed Max L. Hisley to the organization as its newest member.

The *Azteca Numismatic Society* (C-69386), Burbank, California, featured books at their August meeting. Among those volumes which were introduced and discussed at the meeting were: *La Moneda Mexicana, Su Historia, Little Mexico*, and *Coinage of the British Empire*.

A guest at the meeting, Robert Minkus, brought several packs of playing cards from Mexico. Minkus collects cards from all over the world. Several of his decks are quite rare with the illustrations ranging from those of Aztec gods to bullring personages.

The August meeting of the *Fresno Numismatic Society* (C-12477), Fresno, California, was attended by thirty-six members and guests. The program, "Coins of Edward VIII," was a California State Numismatic Association slide-cassette program and was enjoyed by all. Three of the club's collectors who specialize in English numismatic items, Dennis Olswang, Fred Tinkham and Everett Phillips, brought exhibits relating to the program.

—Ruth Phillips

John Williams, vice president of the *Triangle Coin Club* (C-38411), Bellflower, California, recently resigned. He was a past president of the club and one of its founders. Williams has been an active numismatist for many years. He and his wife, Irene, have moved to Sun City, California.

At the last board meeting, Charles Kaufhold was elected to fill the term of Williams. Kaufhold has been an active member of the organization, his leadership will be an asset to the membership.

—C. Gandi

Walter Bittner of the First National Bank of Hollywood, and Marvin Rose spoke to the *Gold Coast Coin Club* (C-45338), Hollywood, Florida. Rose recently returned from a trip around the world. His talk focused on what other countries are doing in the numismatic field.

Fifty-three members and guests received free coins of Panama from Sam Eisenberg. Eisenberg spoke briefly about Panama numismatics.

Don Lewis conducted the regular auction. Door prizes were won by Kit Giorgi, Evelyn Sponder, Helen Meli, Don Lewis and Russ Cortwright.

—Bettye Kolb

CLUB ACTIVITY REPORT FORM
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 2366
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901
Pat Friesen, *Club Bulletin* Editor

The American Numismatic Association invites member clubs to submit reports of their activities for publication in the *Club Bulletin*. The *Bulletin* is published to assist in both recording and publicizing club events. Please type; double space if possible. Complete this form and mail to the above address.

Organization Name _____ ANA Club No _____

Event (meeting, show, etc.) _____ Date _____

Place _____

Town & State _____

Name of special guests and speakers:

Important business, program theme and highlights, or description of event: (Remember to include names of participants and award winners with CORRECT spelling.

If pictures were taken of the event, send black and white glossy photos with correct identification of those pictured.

THE MINT MARK

ANA CLUB PROGRAM NEWSLETTER

KIM M. DIXON, EDITOR

818 N. CASCADE AVE., COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903-3279

OUR HOBBY'S BEST "COMMERCIAL"

BY HELEN L. CARMODY
ANA GOVERNOR

The American Numismatic Association has shown that it is capable of advancing with the times. Seeking to reach untapped reservoirs of possible new members—as well as its present members—by going on-line with CompuServe and Prodigy, ANA is definitely taking a step in the right direction. Now we will be able to access the many services offered by these networks.

To encourage a whole new area of collectors, ANA also has developed a successful radio program, "Money Talks," relating the lore and science from the many areas of numismatics. Videotapes of outstanding Numismatic Theatre and other presentations provide additional incentives to draw others to our hobby.

However, even in this age of high technology, we must remember our best "commercial" to entice others to join our hobby is the collector or dealer who is willing to go that extra mile, presenting numismatics in the best possible light by demonstrating a caring and sharing attitude. Dedication and enthusiasm will do more to create a new generation of collectors than all the high-tech modes of communication at our disposal.

One of the most effective programs the ANA has, in my opinion, is the Representative Program. Throughout the world, volunteers ably serve as a grass-roots communications link between headquarters in Colorado Springs and member clubs and

individual members.

The program has designated regions each supported by Regional Coordinators. Each region has District Delegates who are responsible for maintaining communication between their Regional Coordinator and clubs within their area. Some of the District Delegates many contributions include assisting collectors and clubs to obtain slide programs and videotapes; providing pamphlets and other literature on collecting and the benefits of ANA membership; assisting in the establishment of new clubs; and forwarding members' comments and recommendations to ANA staff and officials.

District Delegates often travel hundreds of miles in fulfilling their duties and spend as many as six nights a week at club meetings. To me, these individuals embody all that is good about our hobby. They are perpetuating numismatics and fostering interest on the part of other collectors and clubs.

Lest we forget the essential element of communication, we should keep in mind that long before high technology these people were acting as good-will ambassadors and emissaries of our hobby. Computers will crash and networks go off line, but the indomitable spirit and enthusiasm of these ANA Delegates never wanes. They and the Representative Program are the strongest foundations of our hobby, always working toward a stronger numismatic community.

Better than the knowledge I have acquired, better than my prized collection of commemorative documentation, better than any other reward numismatics has afforded me is the opportunity to work with these individuals, to whom I can turn to

share similar interests, the pleasures of our hobby, and the joys of living.

COOPERATIVE CLUB PLANNING PROGRAM

BY KIM M. DIXON
ANA MEMBERSHIP DIRECTOR

In March 1994, at the Early Spring Convention, the ANA is hosting a Cooperative Club Planning Program.

The purpose of this workshop will be to use the resources of the volunteers of the ANA Club Representative Program, to brainstorm and come up with plans for ANA clubs to utilize for their monthly meetings during the coming year.

This is a five-year program in which 15 ANA Club Representative Program volunteers, a selected speaker and ANA staff members would meet annually at the Early Spring Convention.

I envision many ideas coming from these workshops. Many suggestions can easily be produced with the assistance of the ANA staff and local clubs. Others may be more complicated and require a great deal of work and funds to implement. Examples of ideas could be audio/visual programs, such as a video on coin collecting that could be presented at local schools, senior centers, etc. to bring new members to the clubs; numismatic quizzes and tests; or information on exhibiting or how to run a successful coin show.

The Lewis M. Reagan Foundation will be funding accommodations, thanks to assistance from ANA Governor Ken Hallenbeck and ANA Assistant Treasurer Gerome Walton.

All current Regional Coordinators have been invited to participate in the

first workshop. In future years, one representative will be asked to represent each region.

It is very important that clubs share their ideas with their Regional Coordinator. This workshop will only be effective if everyone comes prepared.

If you have any questions, please contact your Regional Coordinator, or call me at headquarters.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

BY DAVID L. GANZ

The whole is greater than the sum of its parts. It is for that reason the ANA is strong and vibrant. A large part of this vibrancy comes from having more than 600 member-clubs in our organization.

Each of our member-clubs also is a whole, which is greater than the sum of its parts, namely, its members.

Every member of a coin club brings something to the table. An accountant brings the knowledge of changes in the tax law and how your collecting pleasures can be impacted by the need to undertake estate planning.

Your local banker can tell you how a cake sale can ultimately mean money in your club's treasury.

A schoolteacher can impart upon you the importance of teaching your young numismatists, and the impact they will have on the future of the club and coin collecting as a hobby. The list is endless.

Any organization the size of the ANA is bound to have differences of opinion on lots of different subjects by a variety of people and members.

Ours, however, is an organization that is big enough to accommodate each opinion, each member, and all of the diverse elements and people who have something in common--collecting coins, tokens, medals and paper money.

Please utilize the ANA's excellent headquarters staff to assist your club in its various efforts. Membership Director Kim Dixon is only too happy to try and help your club ease its way into the future and the second century of the ANA.

If I can ever be of assistance, please write to me. ANA is at your service!

FROM YOUR DIRECTOR

BY ROBERT J. LEUVER

One can almost reach out and grasp the enthusiasm and energy that has greeted this new ANA administration. Over 370 members have been appointed to serve as Assistant Treasurers, members of a presidential advisory committee or on various operating committees. Since the announcement of these committees, some 20 to 25 ANA members have asked to join the committees. Numerous committee members have offered constructive comments and suggestions to improve ANA service. Everyone seems to feel that the ANA is more open and receptive to all new ideas.

President David L. Ganz has brought youth, enthusiasm and energy to the Association. He also has several new Board members who share his idealism and love of the hobby. David promises that the next two years will be exciting--not necessarily calm or without controversy--but exciting.

Vice President Ken Bressett is eagerly searching for ways to improve the hobby through his Future of the Hobby Committee, soliciting comments from important sectors of the hobby and enlisting key players from the press, dealers, collectors and the U.S. Mint.

ANA membership is growing. I think that is important to the hobby. It shows a renewed interest in the hobby and that more people have the energy to enjoy the hobby. It is important that we channel these new members to our clubs.

It has been my experience that one gains much by association with others who share a common interest. There is the opportunity to garner knowledge and share treasures and insights. It is interesting to read and listen as collectors use the automated networks, like Prodigy and CompuServe sharing their views and appreciation of the hobby.

These are exciting times for the hobby and the ANA. It is great to be

a part of it. We very much appreciate all that you do and hope that you enjoy yourselves. If you wish to share ideas about the hobby or the ANA, please contact David, Ken or me.

DD DOINGS FROM REGION 8

BY HELEN L. CARMODY
FORMER REGIONAL
COORDINATOR

The Representative Program is only as good as its volunteers, and I wish to acknowledge just some of the many accomplishments of our outstanding District Delegates:

DOROTHY C. BABER was awarded the Medal of Merit from the California State Numismatic Association in recognition of her selfless dedication and service to the organization. Dorothy is the only two-term president in the history of CSNA and received this prestigious honor at the Golden State Coin Show banquet last May.

KENNETH J. BARR and **HOWARD D. WESELY II** have been hard at work promoting activities of their clubs and assisting their fellow numismatists in every way.

DAVID F. CIENIEWICZ all too soon will be relocating to Alabama—a tremendous loss to our region. We wish Dave well and will forever be in his debt for his many contributions to California numismatics.

CHARLES G. COLVER admirably performed as moderator of CSNA's March Educational Symposium.

STANLEY L. GRIFFETH is still devoting countless hours to the success of the Santa Barbara Coin Club and, particularly, its upcoming July coin show.

L. R. "RICK" HOWSLEY is again serving on the board of directors of the Big Island Coin Club in Hilo, Hawaii, as well as the Hawaii State Numismatic Association on Oahu.

KAY EDGERTON LENKER once more did double duty as bourse chairperson for the annual Golden State and Coinarama Coin Shows.

RANDALL JACK MOORE continues to turn out thousands of mailing labels each year for coin clubs throughout California and Hawaii and across the nation.

WALTER A. OSTROMECKI JR. added another laurel to his list of numismatic credits at the Long Beach Exposition in June. At the request of Paul Koppenhaver and Ron Gillio, the show's promoters, Walt and Lynda Richard, organized and conducted a hugely successful junior forum, complete with treasure hunt that, captivated YNs at the convention. Everyone connected with this project deserves our sincere congratulations!

MICHAEL TURRINI was recognized by Edward C. Rochette with the ANA President's Award at the Vallejo Coin Club Show last April. Stan's interaction with California coin clubs has "created a very dramatic turnaround in the support for the ANA by the hobbyists in Northern California."

On a very sad note, we have lost one of our District Delegates—as well as one of the most respected numismatists in our state and the country. **JOHN E. LENKER** passed away in April. Our deepest sympathies to John's wife, Kay, and other family members.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CLUBS

By DAVID L. GANZ
ANA PRESIDENT

The very foundation of the American Numismatic Association is its clubs. In fact, the ANA is the world's largest coin club.

ANA founder Dr. George F. Heath was no more than a physician and an avid coin collector who wanted to broaden his knowledge, expand his collection and meet more collectors.

Early on in his writing, Dr. Heath stated, "There seems to be a universal need of some organization...for the benefit of the great mass of collectors. To weld together these (collectors) will be the work of the American Numismatic Association."

From Dr. Heath's idea of a national coin club, the ANA has grown today

to become the world's biggest coin club, serving not only tens of thousands of individual collectors, but also helping more than 620 ANA-member clubs broaden the knowledge and interests of their nearly 20,000 combined members. The ANA is again reaching out for ideas to expand club programs by bringing Regional Coordinators to the 1994 Early Spring Convention in New Orleans, March 3-5, for a brainstorming session. The Lewis M. Reagan Foundation, directed by ANA Governor Kenneth Hallenbeck and Assistant ANA Treasurer Gerome Walton, is funding the cooperative club planning expenses, and the ANA is committed to funding the new club programs.

Like Dr. George Heath, you can expand your numismatic horizons in an ANA-member coin club.

WELCOME NEW DISTRICT DELEGATES AND REGIONAL COORDINATORS

The Representative Programs depends on hard-working volunteers. We really appreciate the help and time that DDs and RCs give to their fellow numismatists. We extend our thanks and welcome to those who have recently joined us.

New District Delegates

Brian Fanton - Region 5
Gordon R. Donnell - Region 8
Richard Bode - Region 10
Sujit Chaudhuri - Region 10
George Lill III - Region 10
Greg Lyon - Region 11
Mark Lighterman - Region 13
William Nugent III - Region 13
C.L. Wyatt - Region 13

New Regional Coordinators

Jerry Swanson - Region 5
Walter Ostromecki, - Region 8
Terry Armstrong - Region 14
Lawrence Gentile - Region 15, Young Numismatists nationwide

ANA REGIONS AND COORDINATORS

Region 1: ME, MA, NH, VT, CT, RI, NY

Sonya Langham, POB 8308, New Fairfield, CT 06812

Region 2: NJ, DE, MD, Eastern PA, VA

Robert & Cheryl Maisch, POB 360, Blackwood, NJ 08012

Region 3: NC, SC, GA, AL
Winborne Springs, 560 Dogwood St. S.E., Concord, NC 28025-2723

Region 4: IL, IN, MI
Position open

Region 5: WI, MN, ND, SD, IA
Jerry Swanson, POB 565, Rochester, MN 55903

Region 6: UT, WY, CO, NM, AZ, NV, MT, Southern ID
Robert & Carol Campbell, 1123 E. 2100 S., Salt Lake City, UT 84106

Region 7: OR, WA, AK, Northern ID
Tom Sheehan, POB 14, Seattle, WA 98111

Region 8: CA, HI
Walter Ostromecki Jr., POB 4159, Panorama City, CA 91412-4159

Region 9: TX, LA
Bernard Loebe, 5711 Neches, Houston, TX 77026

Region 10: INTERNATIONAL
Gar Travis, 165 Lakewood Dr, Apt. J Jacksonville, NC 28546-4600

Region 11: AR, KY, MO, MS, TN
Donald Young 560 Marimon Ave., Harrodsburg, KY 40330

Region 12: OK, NE, KS
Steven Drake, 6411 N. 77th St., Omaha, NE 68134

Region 13: FL, PR
Roger Wollam, 7201 Lunita Ct., Tampa, FL 33625

Region 14: OH, WV, Western PA
Terry Armstrong, 217 S. Wright Ave., Dayton, OH 45403

Region 15: YOUNG NUMISMATISTS-NATIONWIDE
Larry Gentile Sr., 542 Webster Ave., New Rochelle, NY 10801

Club Newsletter Editor:
Will Jordan, Box 221427, Charlotte, NC 28222

National Coordinator:
Ralph Langham, Box 8308, New Fairfield, CT 06812

WELCOME NEW CLUBS

On behalf of the Club Representative Program, we extend a hearty numismatic welcome to our new clubs. This newsletter and the volunteer organization behind it will help make your club successful. You can help us by letting us know what you most want to hear about in these pages. If you haven't selected a Club Representative, do it before your next meeting ends. That person is the critical link between your club and the rest of us in the ANA Rep Program. You also can participate with us by sharing your club's successes. We need ideas!

NEW ANA CLUBS

Berufsverband Des Deutschen Munzenfachhandels eV
Germany

Grays Harbor Coin Club
Aberdeen, WA

Active Token Collectors Organization

Colonial Coin Collectors Club
Wolfeboro, NH

AICEP Numismatics Club
Quebec, Canada

Penobscot Bay Coin Club
Stockton Springs, ME

Sesqui '93 Committee

Jim Thorpe, PA

National Bourse Dealers Association
Moorhead, MN

Club de Numismates du Bas St-Laurent
Quebec, Canada

CompuServe Coin Club
Warrenton, OH

Pioneer Wooden Money Society
Highspire, PA

American Medallion Sculpture Association

Roxbury Coin Club
Ledgewood, NJ

Jacksonville HS Coin Club
Jacksonville, NC

Roswell Coin & Stamp Club
Roswell, NM

Eilat Philatelic Club
Israel

Rappahannock Area Coin Club
Fredericksburg, VA

Mesquite Coin Club
Mesquite, TX

Southwest Louisiana Coin Club
Lake Charles, LA

Original Hobo Nickel Society
Malvern, PA

CLUB CHALLENGE

Recently, returning from the Hawaii State Numismatic Association 30th Anniversary Convention, ANA Governor and former Regional Coordinator Helen Carmody not only brought back applications for 31 new ANA members, but a challenge to other ANA clubs to try and surpass HSNA's achievement for the most members obtained at a non-ANA convention. So, the challenge is on! Can your club beat this record?

CLUB TABLES WORKING AT COUNTY FAIRS

Michael Chambers of the Coin & Jewelry Exchange in Corvallis, Oregon, recently suggested that ANA clubs take advantage of their State Fairs by purchasing a table and promoting their club at the local level. Mike found a number of years ago that by having a table at his state fair, attendance at club meetings and special events increased tremendously. Thanks, Mike!

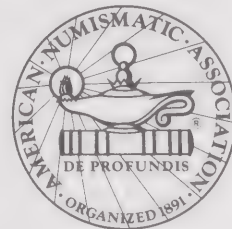
FREE COIN ALBUMS!!!

For a limited time, the ANA has available to interested clubs, coin albums for Peace dollars, and Liberty Seated half dollars--free. These make great door prizes and are available upon request. Clubs are being asked to pay only for postage. Contact Kim Dixon if you are interested.

FREE ANA JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP

Past ANA Governor Bill Fivaz has made a very generous offer to help promote ANA membership within clubs and at the same time encourage young collectors to get involved. For every ANA member club that signs up three new ANA members, the club will receive a free junior membership for one year.

This offer is not limited to the number of members a club can sign up, but will expire at the end of December 1994.



TEST YOUR SKILLS!

Jog your memory of numismatically related terms by finding the words in the puzzle. Read the 67 listed terms forward, backward, up, down or diagonally. Good Luck!

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W Y A B O U T G O O D E T A T S T N I M B
O T L U R E E C L A D U F L O W L I N E S
R E L F I Y N R O H U B Y T R E B I L R G
K I E F M G C I R M E D A L S T N I O C R
I R T A U H E E F O M L I N C O L N B U A
N A S L E D G E O O R E K R A H Y B E R D
G V S O F K R A M T N I M N E U O O O Y E
D O L L A R A R E S T H N O T D C I L E L
I D N E G E L W E B C E N S R E B T C L G
E E C B O U R S E O A I O I T A N O I E A
S B N I M O N E Y L M O T T O R T O O O E
R A E T A E H W I D O B G A B C I I R K N
E S N Y A P H N F E I V N T M F E K V O A
V E A A I I G R I P L E I R I S O N E E C
E D O L Z N S O A P G R H E F N I O T C I
R E F Z L G E D T I A S S T E L U M R V R
S D I E C M G O L D T E A S P O O R U P E
E N M P A L E K C I N A W U B A L S N N M
G I C C O L O R N O I T A L U C R I C N A
    
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1. ABOUT GOOD
2. ANNEALING
3. ALLOY
4. AMERICAN EAGLE
5. ANA
6. AUCTION
7. BIT
8. BOURSE
9. BUFFALO
10. CIRCULATION
11. CLAD
12. CAMEO
13. CENT
14. CHOICE
15. COIN
16. CORONET
17. COLOR
18. COMMEMORATIVE
19. DEBASED
20. DIE
21. DIPPED
22. DOLLAR
23. ERROR
24. EDGE
25. FIAT
26. FINE
27. FLIP

28. FLOW LINES
29. GRADE
30. GICC
31. GOLD
32. HUB
33. INTAGLIO
34. LUSTER
35. LARGE CENT
36. LEGEND
37. LIBERTY
38. LINCOLN
39. MEDALS
40. MINT STATE
41. MERCURY
42. MINT MARK
43. MOTTO
44. MULE
45. NUMISMATICS
46. NICKEL
47. OBVERSE
48. MONEY
49. PVC
50. POOR
51. PROOF
52. PCGS
53. REDBOOK
54. REVERSE

55. RIM
56. SLAB
57. SLUG
58. STELLA
59. STRIKE
60. UNC
61. TIN
62. VARIETY
63. WHEAT EAR
64. WORKING DIES
65. WASHINGTON
66. WEB
67. WHIZZING

Leftover letters (reading left to right) spell out a famous numismatic quote:

Answer in the next issue.

(Clue: Be careful, 3 words show up twice.)



Pennsylvania Association of Numismatists
announces first annual

PAN CONVENTION

November 23, 24, 25

Pittsburgh Marriott Inn



You are cordially invited to attend and participate in the first annual PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF NUMISMATISTS (PAN) CONVENTION. This event will be held at the Pittsburgh Marriott Inn on November 23, 24 and 25, 1979. This facility is located less than three miles from downtown Pittsburgh and 12 minutes from Greater Pittsburgh International Airport. Free limousine service is provided between the airport and the Marriott Inn for your convenience.

Dealers Bourse

There is adequate space for at least 60 numismatic dealers. PAN is planning to have dealers of both U.S. and foreign numismatic material. Show schedule is as follows:

Fri. - Nov. 23rd 10:00 A.M. - 7:00 P.M.
Sat. - Nov. 24th 10:00 A.M. - 7:00 P.M.
Sun. - Nov. 25th 10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

The bourse table charge will be \$125.00 for an 8 ft. table. You will be provided with a sign for dealer identification. Coin display cases will be available for a rental fee of \$5.00 per case additional. Table lights are also available for a rental fee of \$3.00 per light additional. Any dealer wishing to rent display cases or lights must enclose the total rental fee when submitting the bourse application.

Security

Security will be provided from 8:00 P.M. Thurs. - Nov. 22nd through the conclusion of the show.

Motel Accommodations

Please read and use the enclosed Pittsburgh Marriott Inn reservation card for your convention lodging. All other inquiries should be directed to either Joe Perone or Cliff Sutton in care of Collector's Cabinet, Inc., 1041-A Jenkins Arcade, 509 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222. (Phone - 412-562-0280). No bourse application will be accepted unless it is accompanied by a deposit check of at least \$75.00. The balance is to be paid at least two weeks prior to the convention.

I plan to attend the PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF NUMISMATISTS (PAN) CONVENTION to be held on November 23, 24 and 25, 1979, and I agree to abide by the following: Bourse tables are available only to dealers selling, trading or displaying coins and numismatic material. Space allotted to an applicant is not to be sublet or shared with another party without the prior consent of the convention chairman. Police protection will be provided throughout the entire show, however; the Pennsylvania Association of Numismatists (PAN) and the Marriott Inn will not be held responsible for the loss of dealer's coins, supplies or personal injuries.

Please complete and return this contract. A receipt will be mailed to you.

NAME OF COMPANY _____

SIGNATURE AND TITLE _____

ADDRESS _____

My check is enclosed for \$ _____ Balance \$ _____

My two line sign to read _____

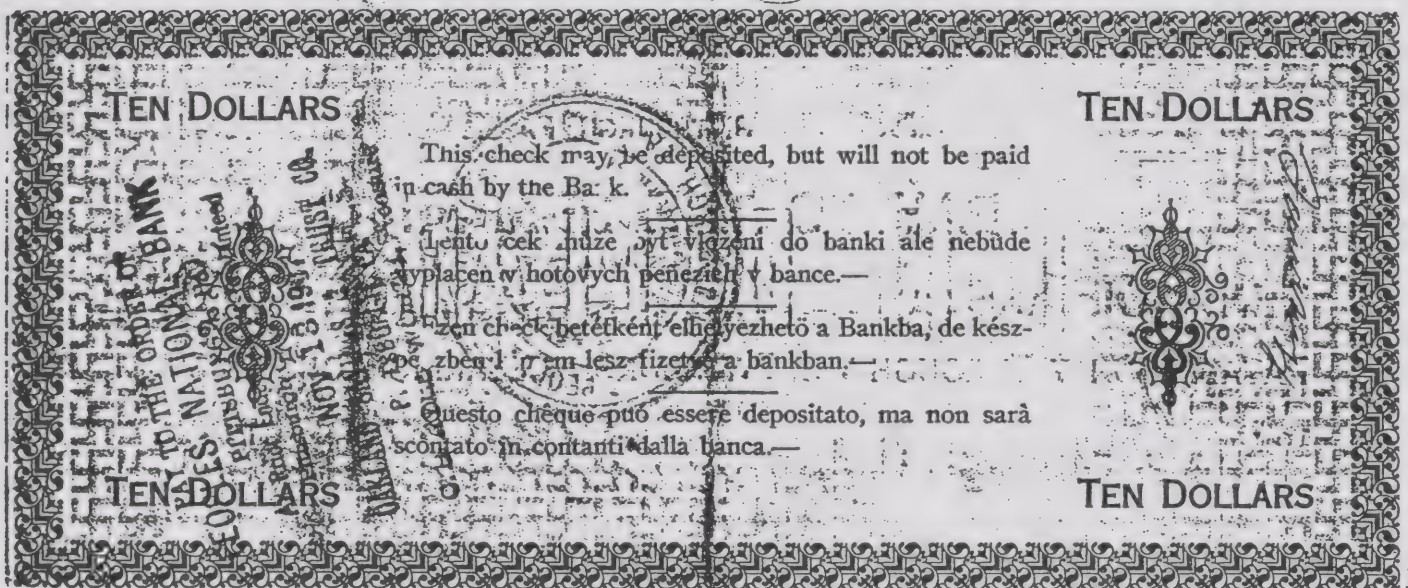
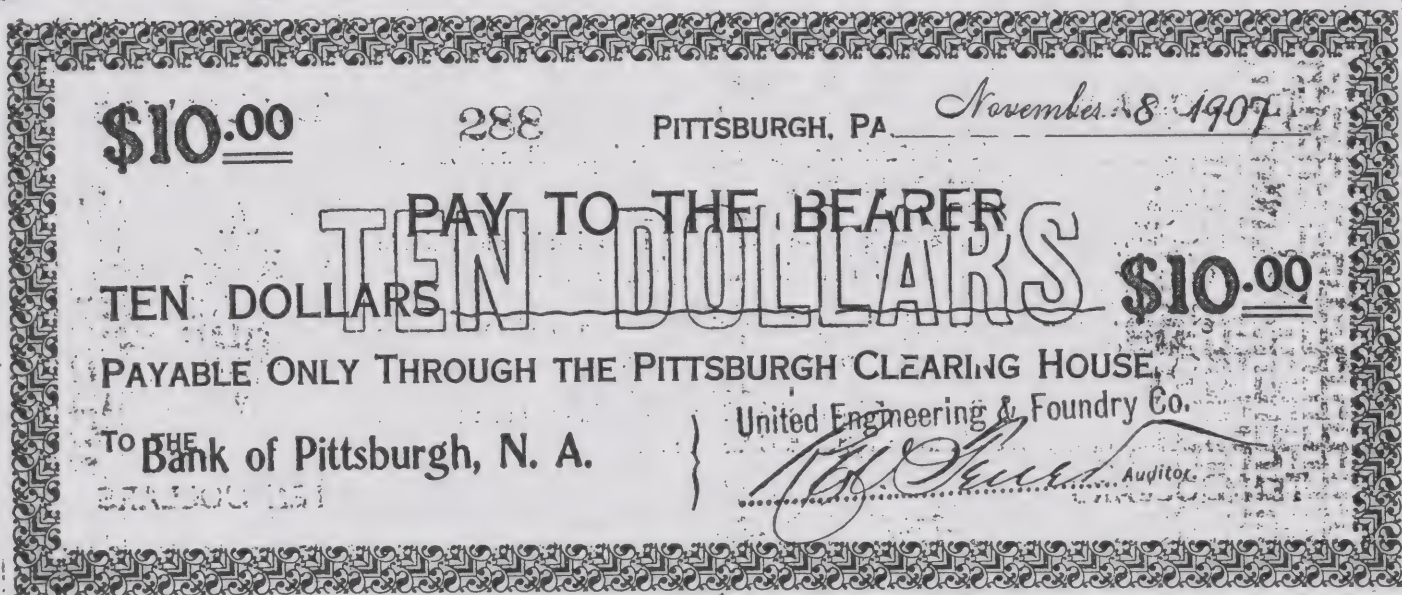


The Bank of Pittsburgh Clearing House Certificates

An Exhibit Prepared for the 1992 PAN Convention
Pittsburgh, PA

Wayne K. Homren
Pittsburgh, PA

October 23, 1992



FIRST CASE

THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH 1907 CLEARING HOUSE CERTIFICATES

Emergency Money of a Nationwide Financial Crisis

HISTORY: Clearing Houses were the backbone of our nation's financial system before the formation of the Federal Reserve System in 1913. Clearing Houses in each major metropolitan area served as central sites where local banks would regularly settle their accounts with one another, based on the exchange of banknotes, checks, and other financial instruments drawn on the various member banks.

In October 1907, an overheated economy, fueled by speculative fervor in the copper and stock markets, precipitated a crisis in the financial markets. On the heels of a panic in New York, *"everywhere banks suddenly found themselves confronted with demands for money by frightened depositors; ... Country banks drew money from city banks and all the banks throughout the country demanded the return of funds deposited or on loan in New York."* [Sprague, p259]

To keep the wheels of government and commerce moving while the panic subsided, communities throughout the nation resorted to various substitutes for legal tender, the most common of which were Clearing House certificates or checks. Nearly half of the largest 145 cities resorted to such schemes.

The Pittsburgh Clearing House issued forty-seven million dollars worth of circulating checks, the largest issue of any city. *"During the height of pay-check distribution some of the larger banks would receive from \$500,000 to \$700,000 worth of checks a day...The offices of large corporations were also very busy places before pay days, as all the checks had to be signed. Some clerks could sign 400 to 500 checks in eight hours."* [Piatt]

Nationwide, most of these issues of emergency currency were retired by the end of January, 1908, although in some cities the checks circulated until as late as April 1908.

DESIGNS AND DENOMINATIONS: There are two major design types of Pittsburgh Clearing House Certificates. Type I notes are known in 3 denominations, and type II notes are known in 5 denominations, for a total of 8 different notes. This exhibit contains examples of all eight different type-denomination combinations, all issued by the Bank of Pittsburgh. Other notes are included to show reverse types and the variety of different issuing banks.

RARITY: Although originally issued in large quantities, Clearing House certificates are generally quite rare today. They were in use for only a few months, and nearly all were redeemed and destroyed by the issuer. Some of the notes shown here are probably unique; others probably exist in quantities fewer than 20 notes. There are no published rarity ratings, nor any published listings of the amount of Pittsburgh Clearing House checks left outstanding. Perhaps further research will shed some light on this issue.

1. TYPE I REVERSE \$20 note (printer's sample)

Each reverse carries an inscription in four languages: English, Czech, Polish, and Italian. The languages reflect the diversity of Pittsburgh's turn-of-the-century immigrant population. The inscription reads: *This check may be deposited, but will not be paid in cash by the bank.*

2. Type I notes are printed in simple text over a background field of swastika symbols. These notes do not have a printer's imprint. The basic text reads: PITTSBURGH, PA / PAY TO THE BEARER / <denomination> / PAYABLE ONLY THROUGH THE PITTSBURGH CLEARING HOUSE. Most are overprinted in orange ink as follows:

- Top left: serial number
- Center: denomination, spelled out in large block letters
- Bottom left: Name of issuing bank

Denominations: Type I notes are known in just three denominations:

- \$5 - black ink on white paper
- \$10 - black ink on yellow paper
- \$20 - black ink on yellow paper

3. TYPE I DENOMINATION SET

All notes of The Bank of Pittsburgh

\$5, \$10, \$20

4. OTHER ISSUING BANKS

Many other Pittsburgh-area banks issued checks through the Pittsburgh Clearing House. Here are a few examples:

- Federal National Bank, \$5
- Germania Savings Bank, \$20
- German National Bank, \$5
- Mellon National Bank, \$20
- Wilkesburg Trust Company, \$10

SECOND CASE

1. Type II is similar to type I. The notes are very plain, and bear the imprint of the Republic Bank Note Co. These notes are printed on plain colored paper, with a simple border design. The basic text reads: PITTSBURGH, PA / PAY TO BEARER / <denomination> / PAYABLE ONLY THROUGH THE PITTSBURGH CLEARING HOUSE. The notes are overprinted in red ink, as follows:

- Top left: bank number in a square
- Top right: serial number
- Bottom left: Name of issuing bank

The bank number corresponds to the issuing bank's membership number in the Pittsburgh Clearing House. The Banker's Green Book of 1909 lists the member banks: No 1. is the Bank of Pittsburgh, No. 2 is the Exchange National Bank, etc. There were a total of 20 different member banks, numbered 1 through 29 (apparently the missing membership numbers belong to banks which dropped out, failed, or merged with other banks). One note exists with the letters "UT" in place of the bank number. This note was issued by the Union Trust Company, which was not a direct member of the Pittsburgh Clearing House.

Denominations: Type II notes appear in five denominations, each with a different color scheme.

- \$1 - black ink on light blue paper
- \$2 - black ink on yellow paper
- \$5 - blue ink on white paper
- \$10 - green ink on white paper
- \$20 - brown ink on white paper

2. TYPE II REVERSE \$10 note of The Union Trust Company

Type II notes carry the same reverse inscription as the type I notes, but printed vertically in smaller type. This particular note carries an issue date (on the obverse) of December 9, 1907. The reverse shows endorsement stamps of the Vandergrift Savings & Trust Co. and the Second National Bank (dated December 16th, 1907).

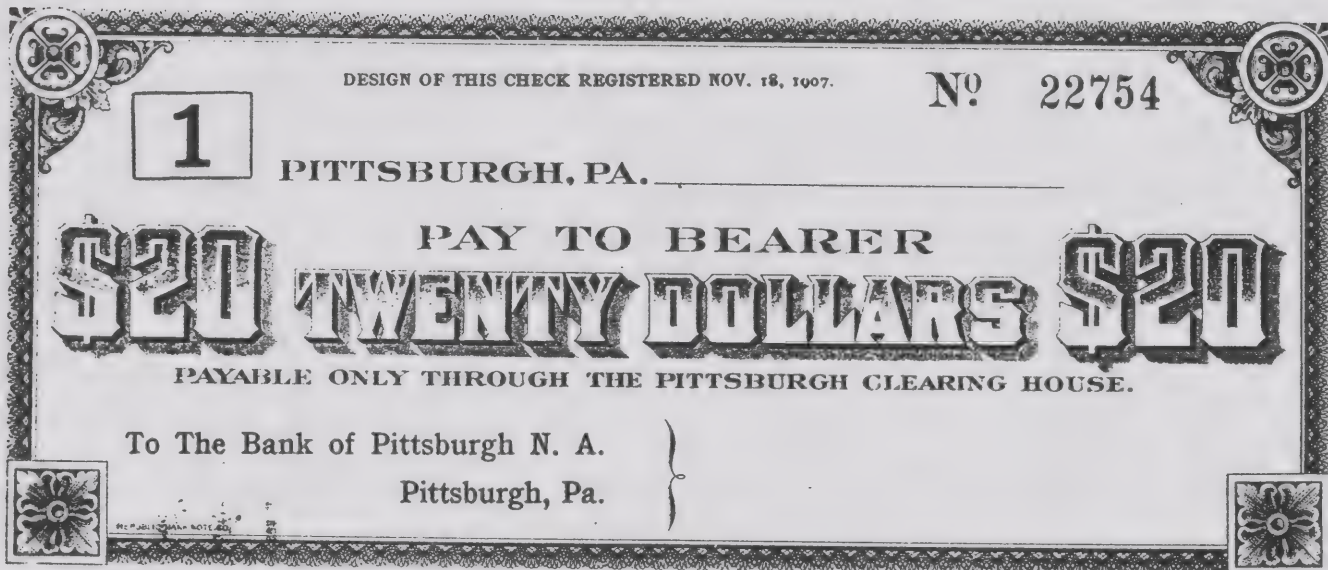
3. TYPE II DENOMINATION SET

All notes of The Bank of Pittsburgh

\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, each cut cancelled.

4. BANKER'S GREEN BOOK OF 1909

Open to page 15, showing all member banks of the Pittsburgh Clearing House.



This check may be deposited, but will not be paid in cash by the bank.

Tento ček může být vložen do banky, ale nebude vyplacen v hotových penězích v bance.—

Èzen check betáként elhelyezhető a Bankba, de készpénzben ki nem lesz fizetve a bankban.—

Questo chèque può essere depositato, ma non sarà scontato in contanti dalla banca.—

The 1907 Bank of Pittsburgh Clearing House Certificates

Summary

The Clearing House Certificates of 1907 are reminders of the chaotic history of our nation's financial system. Issued in response to a national emergency, these notes served to keep the order until calm could be restored to the financial markets. Illegal and uncashable, these scraps of otherwise worthless paper kept disaster at bay, enabling the good working people of the city to keep food on the table and a roof overhead until the emergency was over.

These notes are not just quaint reminders of a forgotten era: the state of California resorted to issuing similar notes to meet payrolls during its 1992 fiscal crisis. These items serve as grim reminders that the systems we count on can sometimes break down; they also prove to the optimists among us that even in the worst of times people will somehow find ways to make do.

References:

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- **Plehn**, Carl Copping, The San Francisco Clearing House Certificates of 1907-1908, Berkeley, CA 1909
- **Sprague**, O.M.W., History of Crises under the National Banking System, in Senate Documents, Vol 25 (61st Congress, 2nd Session), Washington, D.C., 1910

FRANK VITTOR, PITTSBURGH SCULPTOR

Designer of the Gettysburg Commemorative Half Dollar

By Wayne K. Homren

(All Rights Reserved by The Author)

For a talk to be presented to the
Pennsylvania Association of Numismatists
Pittsburgh, PA
1987

Frank Vittor was a Pittsburgh sculptor whose works adorn buildings and public places throughout Western Pennsylvania. His numismatic fame was assured when he completed his design of the Gettysburg commemorative half dollar, issued in 1936. This article outlines the history of the artist and his coin. Several of Vittor's sculptures in the Pittsburgh area are described, for the benefit of native and visiting numismatists who may not be aware of their connection to the commemorative coin series.

The Artist Frank Vittor was born in 1888, in Mozzato, Italy, near Milan. His family included many artists, and by the age of nine young Frank had already begun sculpting. His formal art education took place in Milan and at Rodin's studio in Paris. In 1906 he came to the United States to be a student of Stanford White. The eighteen-year-old Vittor was left to fend for himself, when just a week after his arrival, White was murdered. Vittor eventually established himself in New York where he became an assistant teacher of sculpture classes at Cooper Union. It is said that he also worked several years for Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

In 1917 Vittor visited his wife's relatives in Pittsburgh, bringing with him over eighty of his bronze works for display in a local gallery. His work was immediately popular and several local art patrons, including famous scientist John Alfred Brashear, convinced Vittor to make Pittsburgh his home. In 1920 he moved to Pittsburgh and spent the rest of his life there, passing away in 1968.

Vittor taught sculpture at the Carnegie Institute of Technology (now Carnegie Mellon), the local YMHA and YWHA, and Carnegie Museum. He founded the Pittsburgh Society of Sculptors, and was a member of the Architectural Club of Pittsburgh and the city Planning Commission. He is known as the "Sculptor of Presidents" because of his busts of Coolidge, Wilson, and Theodore Roosevelt. In 1959 he sculpted the heads of all thirty-four presidents for a museum in Florida. In his lifetime he sculpted over two hundred other portrait busts in bronze [3].

Vittor's Pittsburgh Legacy Frank Vittor was one of Pittsburgh's most prolific sculptors. He left a legacy of over fifty memorials and fountains throughout the Pittsburgh area. Some of his more prominent works are described here.

Highway Art In the days when the automobile and public highways were still a relatively new phenomenon, it was not uncommon to adorn new roads with artworks. In 1922, Pittsburgh opened an improved roadway connecting downtown with Oakland, the cultural heart of the city. Dedicated on Armistice Day, the Boulevard of the Allies had at its Grant Street entrance two grand stone columns. Frank Vittor designed the columns, each surmounted by an American eagle perched atop a granite sphere. The eagles still stand guard for today's commuters.

In 1931, Frank Vittor designed granite reliefs for twelve massive directional pylons erected at the entrances of boulevards throughout Allegheny County. The reliefs depicted scenes of the early history of the local area. Only five pylons survive today. One is on Saw Mill Run Boulevard at Warrington Avenue (near the Liberty Tunnels). Two complete pairs of pylons still flank the Oakmont entrance to Allegheny River Boulevard and the Bellevue entrance to Ohio River Boulevard.

Vittor's work also decorates the George Westinghouse Memorial Bridge, which carries Route 30 across the Turtle Creek Valley. At the time of its completion in 1934, this bridge was the longest reinforced concrete span in the U.S. Four ten by eighteen-foot granite reliefs adorn the pylons at the ends of the bridge. The subjects are transportation, electricity, steel, and pioneers of the Turtle Creek Valley. "All the reliefs typify the Art Deco style in their massive, angular figures, jagged line, and streamlined, simplified forms. The lightning bolt motif, so strong in the twenties and thirties, is used effectively in *Electricity*. The stone in each relief is cut to a depth of eight inches, producing bold lines from the cast shadows.." ([3], p347).

War Memorials After The Great War ended in Europe, Vittor found himself busied with many commissions for war memorials throughout the greater Pittsburgh area. One of the more notable of these is at Peabody High School on Highland Avenue in East Liberty. The memorial stands at the East Liberty Boulevard entrance, and once served as a base for a two-hundred-foot flagpole. The work was paid for by students and alumni of the school.

Dedicated in 1923, the work includes seven fourteen-foot figures representing "Columbia calling her sons to defend humanity and liberty. The answer is indicated by intrepid youth arming himself to answer her call. Then comes the pathetic departure, youth bidding mother a farewell as it leaves for war. Then comes the return of the victorious hero, a work showing the affection and esteem with which the youth is greeted. Then you see the crowning of youth by fame. The figure of grief shows the nation mourning for those who did not return" ([3], p282-283).

Other Vittor World War I memorials stand in Oakmont (Allegheny River Boulevard at Pennsylvania Avenue), and Braddock (Library Street near Braddock Avenue). The granite and bronze Herron Hill Park memorial stands at one of the highest points in Allegheny County.

Twenty years later the world was at war once again, and in 1949 Frank Vittor designed a World War II memorial for the 5,000 veterans from Pittsburgh's Eighth Ward. The eighteen-foot limestone memorial stands in Morrow Park, at the intersections of Baum Boulevard, Liberty and South Aiken Avenues.

Statues One of Frank Vittor's earliest Pittsburgh works was a statue of his friend John Brashear, completed in 1920. Brashear was an internationally known astronomer who built the University of Pittsburgh's Allegheny

Observatory in Riverview Park on the North Side. The statue sits in the Observatory, over a crypt holding Brashear's ashes. The sculpture has an unusual rough texture, not unlike the work of Vittor's onetime teacher, Rodin.

In 1955, Vittor created a statue of Honus Wagner, the legendary shortstop for the Pittsburgh Pirates. "The Flying Dutchman" is often called the greatest shortstop in the history of baseball. The ten-foot bronze statue was installed at Forbes Field in Oakland and was later moved to the new Three Rivers Stadium on the North Side.

Near Phipps Conservatory in Oakland's Schenley Park stands a memorial to Christopher Columbus, designed by Vittor in 1958. A ten-foot bronze statue of Columbus stands atop a twenty-foot granite base.

One of Vittor's last works (1963) has two numismatic connections. His ten-foot bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson at Jefferson Memorial Park in the South Hills is surrounded by a circle of thirty-foot Corinthian columns saved after the demolition of the Bank of Pittsburgh building on Fourth Avenue, downtown. The Bank, founded in 1815, went out of business in 1931. The classical building was demolished in 1944, yet the facade stood on the site like ancient ruins for several years.

The president of the cemetery, when checking on Vittor's progress with the Jefferson statue, thought the face looked "too Roman." Another man pulled out a Jefferson nickel. "More like this," he said to Vittor, who soon altered the nose to suit ([3], p354-355).

Fountains, Plaques and Busts Not all of Vittor's public works were large. He designed thirty drinking fountains for Pittsburgh's urban parks. The small bronze fountains sported a delightful dolphin motif. Most have been lost, but one survivor stands at the Highland Avenue entrance of Highland Park.

The Allegheny County Courthouse on Grant Street is adorned with two plaques designed by Frank Vittor. The Jacob M. Gusky plaque, dedicated in 1935, honors the businessman who opened Pittsburgh's first department store (just after the Civil War). Another plaque honors Captain William B. Rogers, a colorful riverman who pioneered major developments in the area's waterways, including raising Allegheny River bridges to better accommodate river traffic.

A 1931 bronze tablet by Vittor commemorates two broadcasting firsts. The world's first commercial radio station was KDKA, in Pittsburgh. The station began broadcasting in 1920 [4]. On Christmas Sunday evening 1922, the station broadcast a sermon from the Shadyside Presbyterian Church. The broadcast was received in the arctic regions by men of Hudson's Bay Company. On Easter Sunday morning 1929, a church service broadcast was received by Admiral Byrd's Expedition in Antarctica. The commemorative tablet is in the church on Westminster Place in Shadyside.

The current studios of KDKA are in Gateway Center, downtown. A life-size bronze bust of Marconi by Frank Vittor stands in the lobby. It commemorates the first transatlantic wireless message, sent by radio inventor Guglielmo Marconi in 1901. The bust was dedicated in 1952.

Proposed Monumental Works Vittor conceived several works on a monumental scale that for one reason or another, never came into being. In 1932 he created a plaster model of George Washington as a young

surveyor. A one-hundred-foot, floodlit statue was to be erected atop Mount Washington, overlooking downtown Pittsburgh. The model is now lost.

In 1951 Vittor submitted a design for a one-hundred-foot statue for Pittsburgh's Point State Park. The statue depicted Joe Magarac, the allegorical steelworker. The design was rejected, but Vittor's three-foot plaster model is now displayed at the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society in Oakland.

The Gettysburg Half Dollar An issue of up to fifty thousand half dollars commemorating the Battle of Gettysburg was permitted in an authorizing Act of Congress on June 16, 1936. The half dollar was to commemorate the approaching seventy-fifth anniversary of the bloody 1863 Civil War battle. Specifically, the issue was coined for the Blue and Gray Reunion of July 1-3 1938, where Civil War veterans of both the North and South met to reminisce. The inscription "' BLUE . AND . GRAY . REUNION '" appears on the lower obverse border.

One of the most crucial episodes in that historic conflict, the battle is known as "the high-water mark of the Confederacy." General Hooker commanded the Union Army of the Potomac against General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, as Lee attempted an invasion of the North. The fighting on July 1-3 1863 left some 18,000 Union soldiers and 23,000 Confederates killed or wounded.

One of the first descriptions of the coin's design appeared in the November 1936 issue of *The Numismatist*. The article quoted Paul L. Roy, executive secretary of the Pennsylvania State Commission in charge of the commemorative.

Frank Vittor, internationally known sculptor, of Pittsburgh, has been commissioned by the Pennsylvania State Commission to design the obverse and reverse of the Gettysburg commemorative half dollar soon to be minted. The suggested designs of the Pittsburgh sculptor were selected by the commission from fourteen suggestions submitted to the commission. Before announcing its selection the commission conferred with the Pennsylvania Art Commission and received the approval of the sculpturing committee of the latter group of Mr. Vittor's suggestions.

One side of the commemorative half dollar will be emblematic of the observance in 1938 of the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, and the other side, showing the rugged head and shoulders of a Union and a Confederate soldier, will be emblematic of the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans to be held in Gettysburg during the anniversary observance in 1938. [5]

Photographs of the artist's models were printed in the June, 1937 *Numismatist*, shortly after they were released for publication [6]. David M. Bullowa, in his 1938 update of Howland Wood's monograph on *The Commemorative Coinage of the United States*, wrote that "the models were prepared by Frank Vittor, a well-known Pittsburgh sculptor, and when completed were reduced by the Medallic Art Company of New York" [2].

Don Taxay's *Illustrated History of U.S. Commemorative Coinage* pictures other sketch models of Vittor's. In correspondence between the Commission on Fine Arts and Mint Director Nellie Tayloe Ross, there is mention "of the fact that the faces and expressions of the eyes of the two soldiers are nearly identical but ... that the artist may have done this intentionally [8]. Two different models actually sat for the artist; J. P. Sankey posed for the Union soldier, and H. R. Lee for the Confederate [2]. Perhaps Vittor intended the similarities to highlight the ironic "brother vs. brother" aspect of the war.

Original plans called for the half dollars to be produced at all three mints (Philadelphia, Denver, and San

Fransisco). In the end, only the Philadelphia mint coined the pieces. In June, 1937 the mint struck 50,028 coins. Unsold coins numbering 23,100 were later returned to the Mint and melted, leaving a net coinage of 26,928.

Summary Frank Vittor was a prolific Pittsburgh sculptor who left a legacy of memorials, statues, and plaques across Western Pennsylvania. Numismatically, he is remembered as the designer of the Gettysburg Commemorative Half Dollar of 1936.

I.

The Red Book Listings

A Guide Book of United States Coins, more commonly known as "The Red Book", gives this sixty-nine word description of the Gettysburg commemorative half dollar:

On June 16, 1936 Congress authorized a coinage of fifty-cent pieces in commemoration of the Battle of Gettysburg. The models were prepared by Frank Vittor, a Philadelphia sculptor. Portraits of a Union and Confederate veteran are shown on the obverse. Two shields representing the Union and Confederate armies separated by a double-bladed fasces are on the reverse. ([11], p216)

This is of course, incorrect, since Vittor was a PITTSBURGH sculptor. The 1987 edition informs us that the coins are valued from \$210 in AU-50 condition to \$1,100 in Mint State 65. When I first read this, I became curious about how much I might have paid had I been wise enough (or just lucky enough) to buy one a few years ago, before the big boom in commemoratives.

The 1980 Red Book values an MS-65 Gettysburg Half at only \$160.00. Prices had certainly changed in seven years, but I noticed that the description had not. Such stability is to be expected in a classic reference, but I assumed that there had certainly been SOME change over the years. Curious, I checked the oldest Red Book in my library, a 1949 third edition. To my surprise, the wording of the description of the Gettysburg Half had not changed a bit! Typefaces and photographs had been updated, but the wording had not changed one letter in nearly 50 years.

In case you're wondering, an uncirculated piece was listed at just \$5.00 in 1949. Had I been born yet, I would certainly have had the foresight to buy a few. Better yet, I could have bought all I wanted for the issue price of \$1.65 back in 1937.

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My Adventures in Collecting Bank Notes From



Fifth Avenue Arcade and
Exchange National Bank.
Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH

by RAYMOND C. RENNICK

I STARTED to collect coins in 1945 while I was a Boy Scout. It was basically filling holes with different dates and mint marked Lincoln cents, Jefferson nickels, etc., in the popular blue Whitman folders. After I was out of school, and with more money to finance my hobby, my interests turned to collecting currency. I had also become bored with series collecting. Filling another hole in the book was an accomplishment, but it had lost its enjoyment at the time. The counterfeiting of the scarcer dates also became a negative factor. Currency had become my new collecting interest.

I had become very fascinated with national bank notes and the early state chartered obsolete notes. In 1956 some national bank notes (small size—series 1929) could still be found in circulation. At coin shows, many notes could be bought for \$1 to \$5 over face value. Very few collectors wanted them because the high face value at even collecting \$5 through \$20 notes represented “dead money”, since they would probably never be redeemed at face value. The 1¢ to \$1 denominational series collecting was then popular due to the low face value cost involved.

Collecting the old obsolete and national bank notes was fascinating because each note is unique in name. Each note has a different serial number and the early obsolete and large-size notes were hand signed by the president and cashier of the bank that issued the notes. This gave each piece of currency a person-

ality. Many of the signers were historical figures of the community. The number of banks increased as the population of a community increased. The serial number also provided a security mark that coins did not have.

In 1961 the Society of Paper Money Collectors was organized and I became charter member No. 33. This was a great aid to currency collecting in general, but has been especially helpful in collecting small-size national bank notes. Until then, there were no reference books to detail the existence of banknotes on particular banks. Even now (1985), after almost 25 years, *PAPER MONEY* is still reporting new data.

Due to the security problem that all collectors face, we never fully enjoy our most treasured finds, since they all invariably end up in a safe deposit box in our bank as part of an accumulation. In order to enjoy my collection more, I recently bought a 35 mm camera with a macro-focusing zoom lens, and have started the enjoyable task of photographing my collection. By using either slides or prints, I now can fully enjoy my collection while it still remains in a safe place.

While I was photographing my notes, my mind took me back to the collectors, dealers, places and good times when I found these notes. Each note began to represent friends of the past, good times at the many shows I attended in search of my “treasures”. I mentioned earlier that when I first started collecting cur-

rency the face value represented a major portion of the value of the note. With the increasing popularity in bank note collecting, now, in 1985, only twenty-nine years later, scarce notes command higher prices. Now the face value often represents a small percentage of the note's value.

Now that I have expressed some of the reasons why I turned to collecting currency, and the changes in this specialized field of the hobby, I would like to share my thoughts with you, which I have titled, "My Adventures in Collecting Bank Notes from The Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania." I have been doing detailed research on about thirty different banks. This is one of my favorite banking journeys that I trust you will enjoy taking with me.

beautiful. To consider that in the future these same notes would be a good investment, didn't enter my mind. Today, it seems that many things are being sold where only investment is stressed instead of buying just for pleasure. Purchases from the times I have bought for fun and enjoyment have turned out to be better investments than those purchased for the sole purpose of investing.

I was proud of this beautiful \$5 bank note, and so I showed it to my friend, Radian Litvinovich. While attending the 1964 Florida Fun Show, he remembered the bank's name, so he picked up an old \$5 State Bank Note on the Exchange Bank dated Dec. 1, 1856, for me. Now I had a state and national bank note from this bank.



**The first
note in my
collection.**

**With a little
help from a
friend, this
note became
number two.**



In 1963 I attended a Pittsburgh Numismatic Society Coin Show at the old William Penn Hotel in Pittsburgh. It was held in the balcony area of the hotel. The quarters were tight, very hot, poorly lit, and designed in a "horse-shoe" shaped hallway on the second floor. It was a relatively small show, similar to those held during the great 1960s numismatic boom. I did not know then, but that show would play an important part in laying the cornerstone of a collection of currency on The Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh in the years to follow.

While at the bourse table of Mrs. Vi Mason, a well-known and respected Pittsburgh dealer, my eye caught the beauty of a First Charter 1875 Series \$5 note on the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa. It was in XF-AU condition and priced at \$29, which, at the time, I considered to be a lot of money. However, it was too nice to pass up. The art work on the First Charter notes is

I put these two notes in a plastic holder to exhibit, as well as show them to another collector friend of mine, Alex Maletich, who asked, "How would you like to have a \$5 1882 brown back from this same bank?" That was three years later, in April of 1966. Now I had *three* notes! It does pay to show your collectibles to your fellow numismatists! In that same year, I also picked up a \$2 note dated May 4, 1841, from Richard Hooper.

Six years went by before I saw another Exchange Bank note. In a Kagin's auction catalog in October 1972, a lot was listed as having a 1902 plain back \$5 note and a 1929 Type I \$5 note on this same bank with Charter 1057. These two became numbers 5 and 6 in my collection.

I knew that the bank opened its doors in June 1836. This information was obtained from the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh. The library has a file of newspaper clippings that were very

This note, with serial number 112, was probably among the first issued.



helpful in my research and quest for more knowledge on this bank.

My big dream came true when, six months later, in April 1973, a \$5 note—dated June 1, 1836—was listed in a Jess Peters' auction catalog. That note represents the first \$5 type note on the bank. With the good Lord's blessing, I received the winning bid. It was in XF-AU condition and was serial No. 112. It was probably from the first lot of notes signed for opening day. Now I had six of the same denomination.

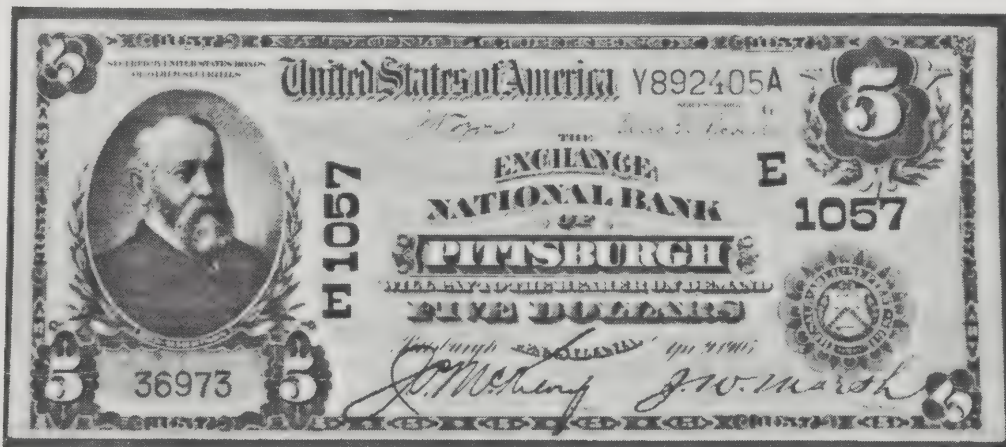
My goal now was to obtain a complete type set of \$5 notes from 1836 to 1929. In December 1975, I discovered a 1902 \$5 date-back note in very fine condition in one of Jess Peters and Don Fischer's fixed price lists. Now I had seven different \$5 notes representing years 1836, 1856, 1875, 1882, 1902 and 1929, a good spread representing the banking years as a state and national bank. In 1980 I also obtained a \$10 note of series 1882 brown-back from a Hickman-Oakes auction catalog. This was my second note that was not a \$5 note.

\$1 note dated May 1, 1861. Even though it was in less than good condition (with a piece missing from the right side), I was happy to be able to acquire a specimen of this rare issue, and add it to my collection. I gained a feeling of pride to further preserve the history of this bank. A \$2 note dated May 4, 1841 was also purchased from the same list.

The year 1984 brought me another surprise when Mr. Roy Van Ormer, a member of W.P.N.S., showed me a \$20 proof note circa 1859. I did not buy the note, but he wanted me to have a copy for my project. I had previously presented this article as a program at one of the W.P.N.S. monthly meetings.

Well, in 1985, twenty-nine years after I bought my first Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh note, I am still engaged in seeking notes and data in order to preserve the history of this early Pittsburgh bank.

In a mail bid auction list from ED'S Currency January 1985, I discovered he had a \$100 Red Seal note of series 1902. Knowing that I could not afford to bid on such a rare and high priced



This beautiful third charter note represents one of the six sets of bank signatures in my collection.

I would like to add that Christian Blom, who is an active collector-dealer in obsolete currency, sent me a photocopy of a proof sheet of the Exchange Bank notes of denominations \$500, \$500, \$1000, \$1000, circa 1859. He mentioned that they were not for sale, but he thought I would appreciate it since he was aware that I collected early Pittsburgh notes. Having a copy of this rare sheet made me all the more appreciative of his thoughtfulness. The notes depict vignettes of Greek figures. They were very popular on the currencies in the late 1850s. No notes of these high denominations exist today. If issued, they were probably used for transactions between banks rather than for general circulation.

Still in search of Exchange Bank notes, in May of 1983 I secured from a fixed price list by Dr. Douglas Ball of NASCA, a

note, he was happy to send me a photocopy on request. By the way, the note did bring \$2,300.

In a fixed price list from a dealer in Boston I also saw a \$5 type note, dated 1861, that I needed. Confident that I would get the note with my fast order, I received a "sorry sold out" notice.

I find that just adding data or photocopies of notes to my research project is as much fun as adding the real note to my collection.

Many thanks for letting me share "My Adventures in Collecting Bank Notes from The Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, PA."

As a help in future bank note research, I am very pleased that the SPMC Book Project has just released their latest, long-awaited book "Pennsylvania Obsolete Notes and Scrip" by Richard T. Hooper. I have also just ordered the latest D.C.

Wisner reprint "Obsolete Banknotes of Pennsylvania" published by S.J. Durst. These two books will be important to me because I am gathering data on forty pre-Civil War Pittsburgh banking institutions. My goal is to have my research published on "Early Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Banking from 1810 to 1866".

HISTORY OF THE EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Received State Charter	May 18, 1836
Opened for Business	June 1, 1836
National Bank Charter	Aug. 8, 1865
Closed Business	Oct. 19, 1931
Into Receivership	Oct. 23, 1931

The Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, PA was officially founded on May 18, 1836, with a state charter. It opened for business the next month on June 1, 1836, in a small building on the north side of Second Avenue between Market and Perry Streets. Its founding President was William Robinson, Jr., who was to become the first mayor of Allegheny City just four years later, on April 17, 1840.

The banking institution soon moved to a larger building at 240 Fifth Avenue; the exact date is not known. Twenty-nine years later, on April 8, 1865, the bank gave up its state charter and joined the National Banking System with Charter 1057. With capital assets of \$1,000,000, it was hailed as the biggest bank in Pittsburgh. It surpassed the growth of The Bank Of Pittsburgh — the oldest bank — which had started in 1810.

Thirty-eight years later, in 1874, a new bank building was erected on the same grounds. I have no source of information to indicate where the temporary quarters of the bank were located while the new building was under construction. The *Pittsburgh Post Gazette* remarked that the new 1874 bank was erected at street level. It goes on to state that the old landmark, which was raised, had stood above street level and that there were many long steps up to the entrance. This caught my attention and I wondered if Fifth Avenue had been lowered after this building had been erected. This may have left the building above street level and the steps were added afterward. Also in my search for more information I located some flood data for the period 1816-1836. Floods occurred almost every year with depths of thirty-two to thirty-eight feet. With today's top flood stage at twenty-five feet above normal river level, due to our system of dams, could it be possible that the old bank building was purposely built originally above street level for flood protection? Just an interesting observation that I wanted to share with you.

To get back to the history of the bank, I found that this third bank building served the bank until 1922, or forty-eight years more. The bank proper was moved to temporary quarters on Fourth Avenue during the construction of the biggest, most modern banking facility of its time. About November 17, 1923, the bank opened in new quarters and has remained at the same location since shortly after 1836. The Exchange National Bank, now with eighty-seven years of operation, was hailed as the largest and most modern banking institution in Pittsburgh. A large public reception was held for this great banking milestone. This new building was a seven-story granite and steel structure erected according to the principles of modern banking architecture. It provided full banking services with safe-deposit boxes, management service and with attorneys on the top floor. It was banking at its finest. Three years later, in 1926, the bank celebrated its 90th anniversary with another big celebration.

No one knew then that this was the peak of the bank's success and that it would not last to celebrate its centennial year as The Bank of Pittsburgh had done in 1910. The great depression hit and the small banks started to fail after the stock market crash on October 29, 1929. Compared to the nation as a whole, Pittsburgh banks held up well during the early years of the depression between 1929 and 1931. But on Sept. 21, 1931, when word got out that the Bank of Pittsburgh had gone into receivership and closed, a run started on all the banks. This, Pittsburgh's oldest bank, had operated for 121 years. Its closing was a devastating blow to the financial world.

The Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh also suffered bank panic. On October 19, 1931, the Exchange Bank gave notice in the *Post Gazette* that "... this morning, the directors voted not to open the bank." It stated that the bank was experiencing such high levels of withdrawals that it could no longer operate under such adverse conditions. The Board of Directors called the Comptroller of the Currency to take charge of the bank in the interest of the stockholders and the depositors. Continuing abnormal cash withdrawals would only have required undue sacrifices of securities and other assets to provide cash.

This event closed the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh after ninety-five years of service (1836-1931). Neither of these two banks ever opened again, nor did they merge with another bank to survive. In the ninety-five years of service, the bank had only six presidents whose signatures are found on the notes I exhibit. These are a collection in themselves.

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For their assistance I would like to thank the following: Mrs. Vi Mason, Radian Litvinovich, Alex Maletich, Jess Peters, Don Fisher, Kagin's, Christian Blom, John Hickman, Dean Oakes, Richard Hooper, NASCA, Roy Van Ormer and Ed's Currency.

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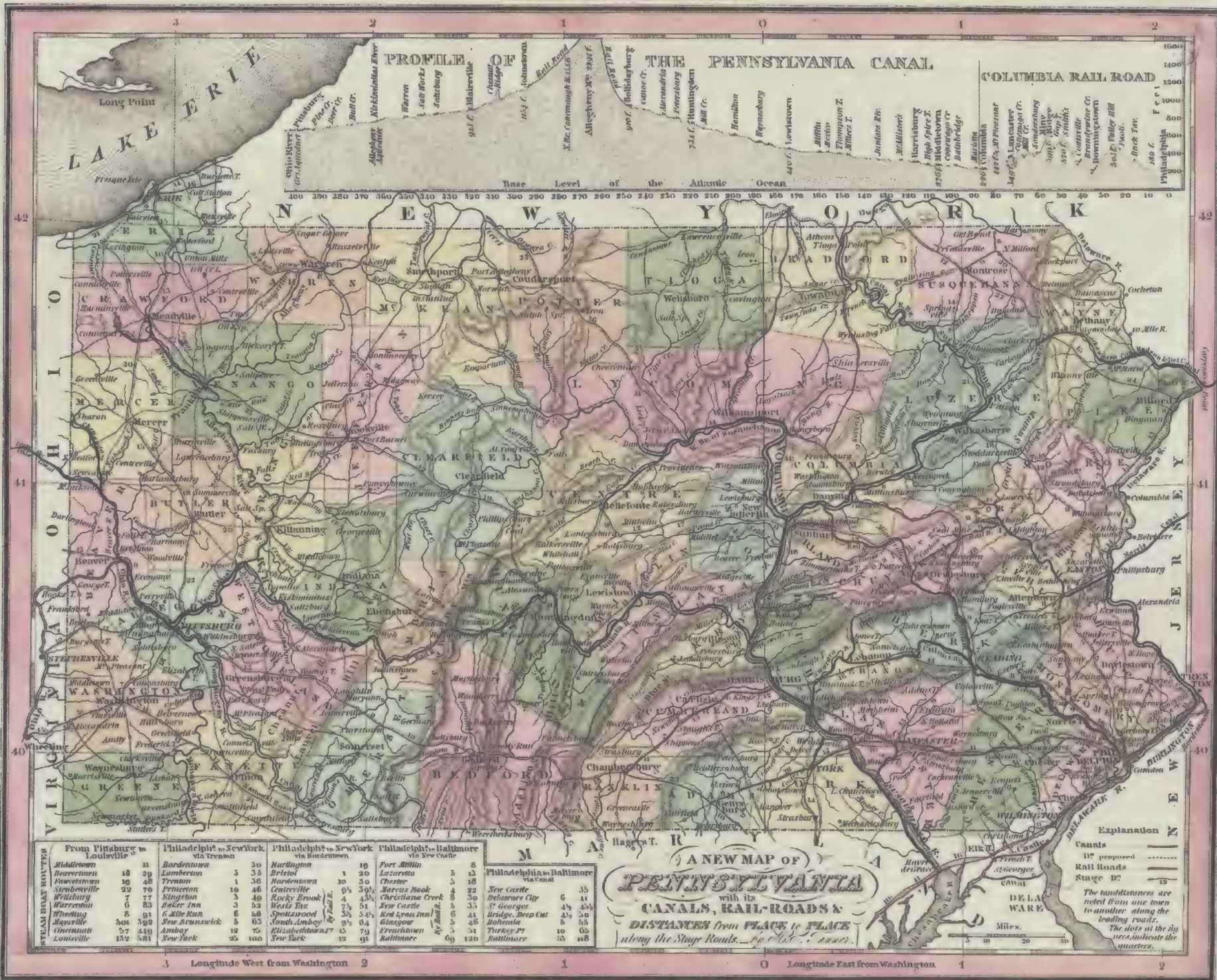
PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE

CANAL



This map shows all the 1243 miles of state-owned, or privately owned canals operated within the boundaries of Pennsylvania over a period of nearly 135 years. Not all of these canals were in operation concurrently. Also indicated are the state-owned or privately owned railroads which formed an integral part of the canal system. Connecting canals or navigation systems to the six surrounding states are also shown. (Map prepared by the author)



The Pennsylvania Main Line Canal

The Pennsylvania Canal was authorized by the state legislature on February 25, 1826 with groundbreaking ceremonies in Harrisburg beginning on July 4th of the same year. The Western Division of the canal from Johnstown to Pittsburgh was opened to traffic in 1831. The Eastern Division of the canal ran from Middletown to Columbia was opened in 1833. The Juniata Division, between Huntingdon and Hollidaysburg, was opened in 1832 but was immediately shut down when it was found that some of the locks and aqueducts were faulty and had to be rebuilt. It was opened to full operation in 1833. The Allegheny Portage Railroad was a 37-mile stretch of track that carried the canal boats over Allegheny Mountain from Johnstown to Hollidaysburg. It was authorized in 1831 and was open to traffic in 1834. The last section of the Pennsylvania Canal was the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad authorized in 1828 and completed in 1834. By the 1850's most of the canals business was lost to the railroads and the canal was beginning to be shut down.



Penn Lock at Harrisburg, about 1890



The French Creek Canal

Typical scene with canal boat in a small town

Earl Canal History in America

To really understand the who's, what's, why's and wherefores of the Pennsylvania Canal we have to travel back in history a few years to the beginning of canal building in America. The settlement of the frontier, the development of agriculture, and the exploitation of natural resources generated a demand for new ways to move people and goods from one place to another. Privately owned toll or turnpike roads were followed first by boats and ships on the navigable rivers then by the construction of canals and then in the 1830s by the introduction of railroads for steam-powered trains.

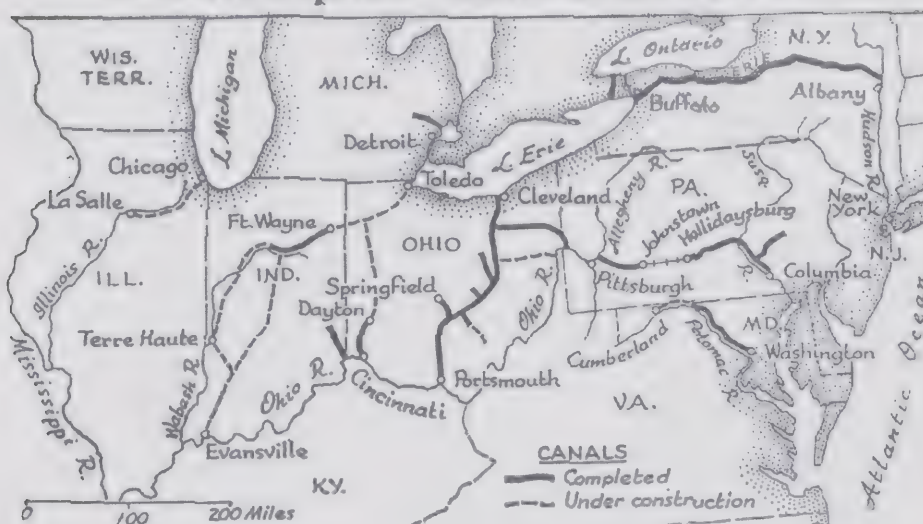
There are many canals designated first by the towns and areas that created them. It all depends on your definition of a canal.

- 1) The **Cut River** or Break Through in Plymouth Colony connected Plymouth Harbor with Marshfield on Green Harbor, documented in 1636. The cut created an inland waterway connecting the coastal towns and avoided Gurnet Point, which was long and perilous for the colony's small craft.
- 2) **Mother Brook** in Dedham, Massachusetts Bay Colony, a "diversion" canal, connected the Charles and Neponset Rivers in 1639 and is claimed as the "first major canal" and the "oldest industrial canal" in the United States. Apparently, the slow Charles River couldn't support a mill for the early

settlers of Dedham, southwest of Boston. The diversion to the Neponset River made for a good head of water.

- 3) **"The Neck Diked through in 1730"** on the Mohawk River near Rome, New York (then Fort Stanwick) could well be the first navigation canal in the US. It bypassed a long oxbow and had no locks and no tolls. Travelers from the Hudson River could continue from Rome over a one-mile portage that led to Wood Creek, Lake Oneida, and finally Lake Ontario and the western frontier.
- 4) The **Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal Company** has a claim as the first canal to be surveyed in the United States, in 1762 and again in 1770. It's also claimed as the first "public canal" company in the country.
- 5) The **James River Canal** is claimed as the "first canal system in the nation" on the City of Richmond, Virginia website and the "first operating canal system with locks in the U.S."
- 6) A group of Baltimore merchants in 1783 petitioned the State of Maryland for permission to build the **"Susquehanna Canal"** to the Pennsylvania line on the east bank of the Susquehanna.
- 7) Virginia's **Patowmack Company** was incorporated in 1785 to build canals with locks around five impassable sections of the Potomac River. General George Washington was president. Construction was completed in 1802 (I don't know if it was after the Bellows Falls Canal). These canals may be the first canals with locks chartered in the US. It was not a success and little remains today.
- 8) The **South Hadley Canal** in Massachusetts seems to be the first canal completed to bypass rapid water in the nation, in 1794. It was the first navigation canal perhaps in the sense that it created a new navigation route (as opposed to the Mohawk's "neck diked through", which was a shortcut on an already-navigable route). It did not use locks, but carts on an inclined plane dragged by water power, a technique already used in England.
- 9) The **Little Falls Canal** on the Mohawk River in Little Falls, NY may be the first canal with locks in the nation, begun in 1793 and finished in 1795.
- 10) The **Conewago Canal** avoided the treacherous Conewago Falls below Middletown, Pennsylvania, near Harrisburg, was certainly Pennsylvania's first artificial waterway. It was built on the west bank of the Susquehanna. Its purpose was to link river traffic safely with Columbia and with the turnpike which ran from that town to Philadelphia. There are no claims that this is first, but it is older than some canals that claim to be first.
- 11) The **Old Santee Canal** in South Carolina is clearly the nation's first summit canal. (A summit canal goes up and then back down to another body of water.) Construction was started in 1793 and finished in 1800, but little remains of it today.

Principal Canals, 1840



These canals were known and used in the late 1700's and early 1800's. When a canal across New York State was first proposed by Jesse Hawley, a miller in the town of Geneva, Jefferson's reply to the request: "It is a splendid project and may be executed a century hence . . . here is a canal of a few miles projected by General Washington (the Potomac Canal) which has languished for many years because of a small sum of \$200,000 . . . cannot be obtained . . . think of making a canal 350 miles long through a wilderness! It is a little short of madness to think about it." ". Dewitt Clinton then mayor of New York City supported the idea. He said, "The city will, in the course of time, become the granary of the world, the emporium of commerce, the seat of manufactures, the focus of great moneyed operations. And before the revolution of a century, the whole island of Manhattan, covered with inhabitants and replenished with a dense population, will constitute one vast city." Clinton's opponents called the proposal "Clinton's Folly". In 1817, Clinton became governor of New York State; funds for a canal from the Hudson River to the Great Lakes were quickly approved. On July 4, 1817 unskilled workers broke ground in Rome and started west. This spot was chosen because no locks or aqueducts that would slow progress were needed for approximately 80 miles. This helped quiet Clinton's detractors. The Erie Canal ("Clinton's Big Ditch") opened on October 26, 1825, and was hailed as the greatest engineering marvel in the world. 363 miles long, forty feet wide, four feet deep, 18 aqueducts and 83 locks, the canal shortened travel time from the east coast to the gateway to the west (the Great Lakes) by half and reduced shipping costs by 90%. The Erie opened the only trade route west of the Appalachians, prompted the first great westward migration of American settlers, turned Rochester into the nation's first boom town and made New York City the busiest port in the United States.

Prior to construction of the Erie Canal, New York City was the nation's fifth largest seaport, behind Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New Orleans. Within 9 years of its opening all the costs associated with the Erie Canal were recovered through the tolls that were charged for its use. Within 15 years of its opening, New York was the busiest port in America, moving tonnages greater than Boston, Baltimore and New Orleans combined.



Canal boats on the Erie Canal

With the start of the Erie Canal, the Philadelphia businessmen panicked. They had already lost about 40% of their profits to the National Road, completed in 1818, connecting Baltimore to West Virginia. With the completion of the Erie Canal they were looking at the loss of most of the rest. They lobbied the state legislature to begin plans for a canal across the state connecting Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The citizens of Pittsburgh were also very outspoken in their appeal to the government for some transportation medium that would connect them to the Eastern seaboard. While railroads were considered, the canal route was preferred because it was a

proven technology. Thus with public pressure rapidly increasing the legislature passed 3 bill relating to building the Pennsylvania Canal. The Act of February 25, 1826 called for the commissioners of the Pennsylvania Canal to immediately begin construction at 3 points.

The construction of the Eastern Division was started immediately although the Western Division at Pittsburgh wasn't started until later. When the surveys were done to determine the route for the canal, it was found that the northern bank of the Allegheny River was preferable. Pittsburgh realized that all their lobbying was going up in smoke because the western terminus of the canal would have to be Allegheny City. They immediately rose up in arms and demanded that an aqueduct be made to Pittsburgh. The legislature conceded to this and it was built from the north side across the Allegheny River to the junction of Grant Street and Liberty Avenue. Another point upon which the Pittsburghers insisted was that the canal should go south through the city to connect with the Monongahela River at the point where the proposed C&O Canal was supposed to enter the city. This is the reason that the tunnel through Grants Hill was made. It turned out that the C&O Canal never made it this far and the tunnel was infrequently used. In fact the Western Division was closed in 1857.



Excavation of USX tower showing the Pennsylvania Canal tunnel on the left

The most amazing thing about the whole canal project was that it was begun without a fully completed set of plans. Originally the Allegheny Portage Railroad was to be a set of canals on the eastern and western sides of Allegheny Mountain with a tunnel through the mountain connecting the canals. When the engineers planning the route realized that the tunnel would have to be 4 miles long the plan was scrapped. They then designed the portage railroad, which was authorized in 1831. Basically, this 37 mile long railroad consisted of a series of 10 inclined planes –5 on each side of the mountain.



3-D Map of the Allegheny Portage Railroad

The inclined planes were numbered from west to east. Therefore the #6 Incline was at the crest of the mountain. At first, goods were unloaded on one side of the mountain, transferred by railroad over the mountain, and reloaded on the other side. Within a few months, they moved one of the smaller boats over the mountain, and then started moving all the boats over. When the boats became larger, they started making them in 2 sections that could be unbolted and transferred on separate railway cars. Eventually 3-section boats were made.

Many people traveled on the Pennsylvania Canal just to see the sights of wilderness Pennsylvania. One of the most notable was Charles Dickens who wrote of his journey. None of the above actions had any great effect since the railroads were coming. John Stevens is considered to be the father of American railroads. In 1826 Stevens demonstrated the feasibility of steam locomotion on a circular experimental track constructed on his estate in Hoboken, New Jersey, three years before George Stephenson perfected a practical steam locomotive in England. The first railroad charter in North America was granted to Stevens in 1815. Grants to others followed, and work soon began on the first operational railroads.

Surveying, mapping, and construction started on the Baltimore and Ohio in 1830, and fourteen miles of track were opened before the year ended. This roadbed was extended in 1831 to Frederick, Maryland, and, in 1832, to Point of Rocks. Until 1831, when a locomotive of American manufacture was placed in service, the B & O relied upon horsepower. By the 1850's, the canals were doomed. It only cost a little more to ship by rail but the speed was so much faster than the canals that the railroads soon took over most of the canal business.



George Storm Painting of Portage Railroad showing Lemon House

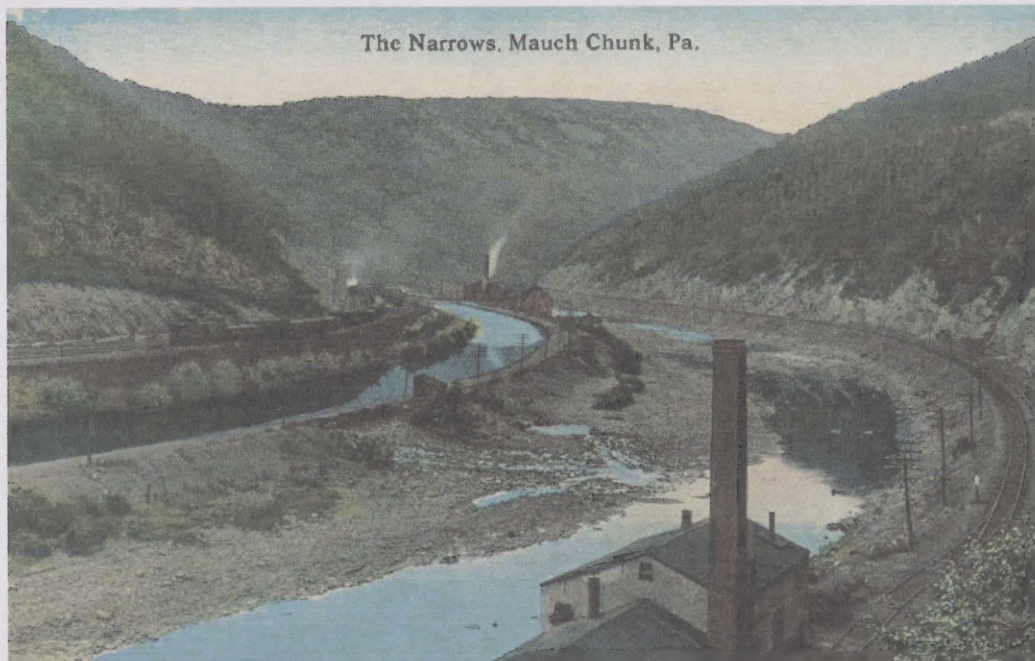


Allegheny Portage Railroad showing a sectional boat reaching the summit



Allegheny Portage Railroad Incline #8

The How and Why of Canals



Postcard showing a canal beside a low summer river

After the end of the Revolutionary War our forefathers began to expand into the interior of our country. There were few roads and the first ones that existed were muddy in the spring, dusty and rutted in the summer, and snow covered in the winter. The next development was the invention of plank roads. These were very expensive to build and maintain since planks had to be cut and laid across the road. They were usually built by companies who then charged a toll for their use. A further development of plank roads was the railroads. These were roads that had a set of wooden rails placed at 90 degrees to the planking. Carts with flanged wheels could be pulled by animals on these roads. Finally, when the steam engine was wedded with wheels, the locomotive began being used. This sealed the fate of the canals.



Plank road in California

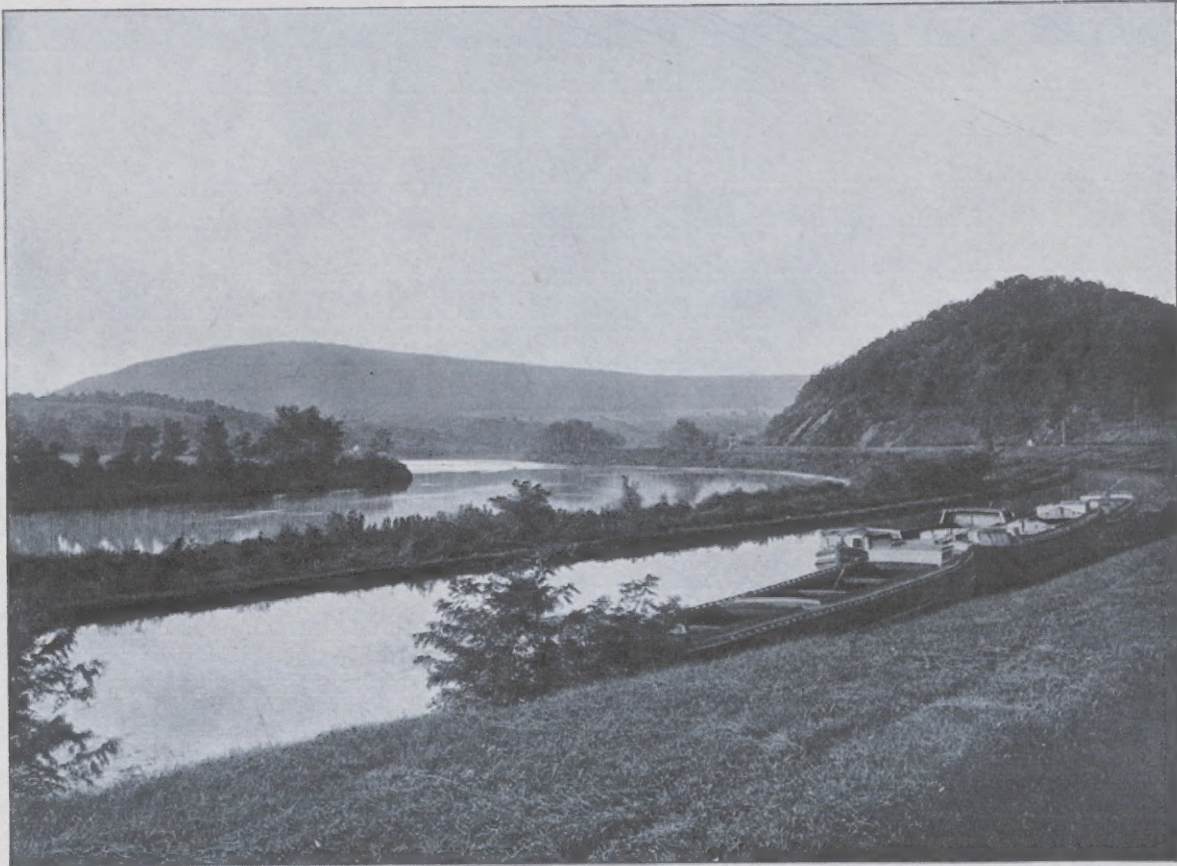


Plank road in the desert



Wagon on plank road

With the exception of a few rivers on the coast, most rivers in the US were only navigable in the spring and early summer of the year. As a proven technology, canals were held in high favor as a viable means of transportation into the interior of the country.



JUNIATA RIVER FROM TRIMMERS ROCK

Scene showing canal on high side of river

Canals consist of entrance locks, levels, lift locks, guard locks, weigh locks, aqueducts, feeders, basins, and dams. They were usually built on the high side of a river. The high side of a river is a function of erosion and switches from side to side depending on the underlying geological formations. The canals were dug by hand by Irish labor gangs with the excavated dirt being dumped on the river side of the canal to further stabilize it. Entrance locks were used to allow the canal boats to enter the canal system. Levels are the long sections

between locks. Lift locks raise the canal boats between the levels. Guard locks are placed on long stretches of levels to stop loss of water in the canal in case of a breach. Weigh locks use Archimedes Principle to weigh the canal boats for toll purposes. The aqueducts were used to transfer the canal and boats from one side of the river to the other when the high side switched sides. Feeders connected small lakes and dammed streams that were used to raise the level of the canal when needed. Basins were used for turning canal boats around and also as temporary stopover points.



Lift lock at Yardley, PA

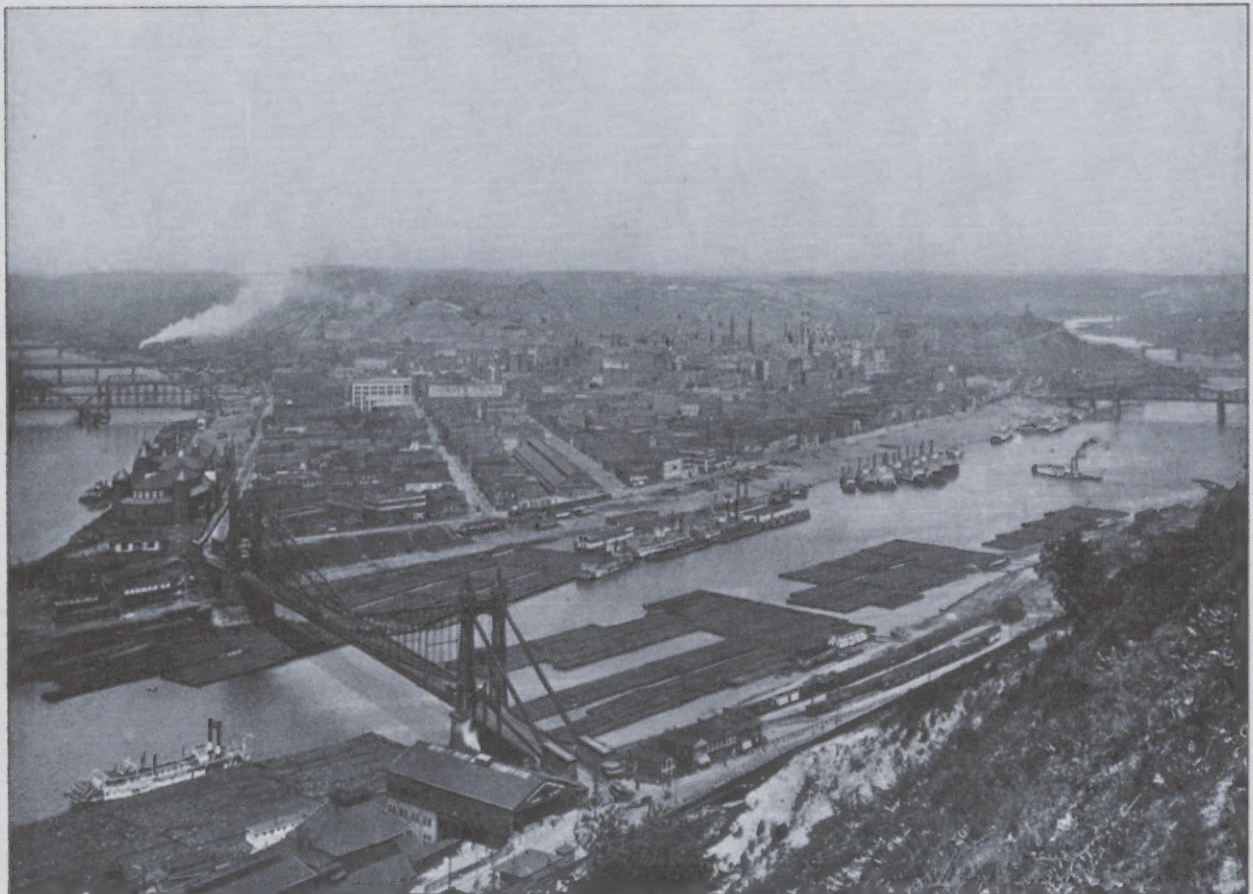
The next map shows many of the above-mentioned features.



Canal boats stranded after a breach in the canal



Scene showing people canoeing on the canal in the late 1800's



PITTSBURGH FROM MT. WASHINGTON

Pittsburgh scene prior to 1896 showing the Pittsburgh aqueduct in the upper left